Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 3] WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1820. [NUMBER 1570.

Proclamation.

Bombay BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, *to wit.* that a Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Friday the Fourteenth day of July next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden, a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 27th day of June 1820.

HENRY GRAY,
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY CASTLE.

Marine and Forest Department.
JUNE 24TH 1820.

IT having been brought to the Notice of Government that masters of country vessels have in some instances hoisted Pendants and assumed other distinctions in contravention of His Majesty's Proclamation bearing date the 1st January 1801, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that the Proclamation in question be now republished, and the masters of all country vessels are hereby required implicitly to conform in future to the tenor of that instrument. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council also notifies that strict orders will be issued to the Commanders of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizers to give full force and effect to the said Proclamation and to report to Government any Vessels offending against it, in order that proceedings may be instituted against the masters of such Vessels in the proper courts.

By the KING.
A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS, by the First Article of the Articles of Union of the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, as the same have been ratified and confirmed by Two Acts of Parliament, the One made in Our Parliament of *Great Britain*, and the other in Our Parliament of *Ireland*, it was provided, that the Ensigns Armorial, Flags, and Banners of Our United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, should be such as We should appoint by Our Royal Proclamation, under the Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom: And whereas We have, by Our Royal Proclamation dated this Day, appointed and declared, that the Arms or Ensigns Armorial of the said United Kingdom should be as therein expressed: And whereas, according to ancient Usage, the Ensigns, Flags, Jacks, and Pendants worn by Our Ships, and appointed as a Distinction for the same, ought not to be worn on board any Ship or Vessel belonging to any of Our Subjects, but Our Ships and those of Our Subjects may be easily distinguished and known: We have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council to order and appoint the Ensign, described on the Side or Margin hereof to be worn on board Ships or Vessels belonging to any of Our Subjects whatsoever; and to issue this Our Royal Proclamation to notify the same to all Our loving Subjects, hereby strictly charging and commanding the Masters of all Merchant Ships and Vessels belonging to any of Our Subjects, whether employed in Our Service or otherwise, and all other Persons whom it may concern, to wear the said Ensign on board their Ships or Vessels: And to the End that none of our Subjects may presume to wear on board their Ships to wear, Our Flags, Jacks, and Pendants, which, according to ancient Usage, have been appointed as a Distinction to Our Ships; or any Flags, Jacks or Pendants, in Shape and Mixture of Colours so far resembling Ours as not to be easily distinguished therefrom; We do, with the Advice of our Privy Council, hereby strictly charge and commaud all Our Subjects whatsoever, that they do not presume to wear in any of their Ships or Vessels, Our Jack, commonly called *The Union Jack*, nor any Pendants, nor any such Colours as are usually borne by Our Ships, without particular Warrant for their so doing from Us, or Our High Admiral of *Great Britain*, or the Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral for the Time being: And We do hereby also further command all Our loving Subjects, that without such Warrant as aforesaid, they presume not to wear on board their Ships or Vessels any Flags, Jacks, Pendants, or Colours made in Imitation of or resembling Ours, or any Kind of Pendant whatsoever, or any other Ensign described on the Side or Margin hereof, which shall be worn instead of the Ensign before this time usually worn in Merchant Ships; saving, that for the better Distinguishing of such Ships as shall have Commissions or Letters of Mart or Reprizals against the Enemy, and any other Ships or Vessels which may be employed by the principal Officers and Commissioners of Our Navy, the principal Officers of Our Ordnance, the Commissioners for victualling Our Navy, the Commissioners for Our Customs and Excise, and the Commissioners for Transportation for Our Service, relating particularly to those Offices. Our Royal Will and Pleasure is, that all such Ships as have Commissions of Letters of Mart or Reprizals, shall, besides the Colours or Ensign hereby appointed to be worn by Merchant Ships, wear a Red Jack with a Union Jack, described in a Canton at the Upper Corner thereof next the Staff; & that such Ships & Vessels as shall be employed for Our Service by the principal Officers & Commissioners of Our Navy, the principal Officers of Our Ordnance, the Commissioners for victualling Our Navy, the Commissioners for Our Customs and Excise, and the Commissioners for Transportation for Our Service, relating particularly to those Offices, shall wear a Red Jack with a Union Jack in a Canton at the Upper Corner thereof next the Staff as aforesaid, and in the other Part of the said Jack shall be described the Seal used in such of the respective Offices aforesaid, by which the said Ships and Vessels shall be employed. And We do strictly charge and command, that none of Our loving Subjects do presume to wear any of the said Distinction-Jacks, unless they shall have Commissions of Letters of Mart or Reprizals, or be employed in Our Service by any of the beforementioned Officers. And We hereby require Our High Admiral, and Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral, the Governors of Our Forts and Castles, the Officers of Our Customs, and the Commanders or Officers of any of Our Ships for the Time being, upon their Meeting with, or otherwise observing any Ships or Vessels belonging to any of Our Subjects neglecting to wear the Ensign hereby appointed to be borne as aforesaid, or wearing any Flag, Pendant, Jack, or Ensign, contrary hereunto, whether at Sea or in Port, not only to seize, or cause to be forthwith seized, such Flag, Pendant, Jack or Ensign worn contrary to Our Royal Will and Pleasure herein expressed, but also to return the Names of such Ships and Vessels neglecting to wear the Ensign hereby appointed, or wearing any Flag, Pendant, Jack, or Ensign, contrary hereunto, together with the Names of their respective Masters or Commanders, unto Our High Admiral, or Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral, or the Judge of Our High Court of Admiralty for the Time being, to the End that all Persons offending may be duly punished for the same. And We do hereby command and enjoin the Judge and Judges of Our High Court of Admiralty for the Time being, that they make strict Enquiry concerning all such Offenders, and cause them to be duly punished: And all Vice Admirals and Judges of the Vice Admiralties, are hereby also required to proceed in the like Manner, within the several Ports and Places belonging to their respective Precincts. And Our further Pleasure is, that this Proclamation shall take

place according to the [illegible] tioned; *videlicet*, [illegible] or *British* Seas, and Twelve Days from th[illegible] and from the Mouth[illegible] [illegible] on this S[illegible] *Mediterranean* Ten[illegible]ks from the Date and beyond the Line[illegible] Months from the Date of [illegible]

Given at Our Co[illegible]
Day of [illegible]
and [illegible]
In Our [illegible]
God [illegible]

By Command of the [illegible]

Literary [illegible] Agency.

Mr. COL[illegible]
CALCUTTA.

BEING about to return [illegible] the close of the present year [illegible] notified that the Books, &c. &c. in the British Gallery, will be disposed [illegible], until the 31st of October next, at a reduction of 2[illegible] per cent from the prices marked in the Catalogues, for ready Money, Ho[illegible] references for Payment in Calc[illegible]. It is most [illegible] military [illegible] all [illegible] pence of [illegible] Bank; the principal object [illegible] ces being to prevent [illegible] standing accounts.

Mr. COLEMAN [illegible] opportunity to return [illegible] thanks to those Gen[illegible] liberally patronized him, and begs [illegible] that it is his intention to establish himself as an Agent in London, to supply Residents in this country with Books, Pamphlets, News-papers, Drawing Materials, Music, Stationery, Maps, Charts, Globes, Nautical, Surveying, and Mathematical Instruments, &c. &c. &c. which he will undertake to do at 15 per cent. upon the London prices. This per centage will cover the expences of Shipping, Freight, Insurance, duties and all other charges to Calcutta, where Mr. Coleman's agent will land and forward them agreeable to instructions that he may receive from the parties for whom the respective articles may have been shipped.

With a view of being enabled to forward periodical and other publications by the earliest possible channels of conveyance, immediately they are issued from the press, Mr. C. will establish Correspondents at both Portsmouth and Deal, so that (as his undivided time and attention will be devoted to his engagements with India only) *works published or arriving in London on one day, may be on board vessels, under dispatch for this country, on the following one.*

From Mr. COLEMAN'S long residence in India, and experience in what is calculated to give satisfaction, united to attention to business in general, and care to select from new publications works of interest and merit, he flatters himself that he shall meet with a continuance of that support which he has, up to the present period, experienced.

The very low terms on which the proposed Agency will be undertaken, will point out that references for the payment of the bills in London, on the dispatch of the orders, will be requisite. Duplicate bills will be forwarded with the articles.

Mr. COLEMAN will annually, transmit to Gentlemen, who may favor him with their orders, the London Catalogues.

Orders from Gentlemen at the other Presidencies, will be also received and executed on the same terms—with the exception, that it will be necessary that they should name their own agents, to whom their orders may be consigned.

Gentlemen who may be desirous of having their orders executed through Mr. Coleman, will have the goodness to favor him with their names, and he will give him notice of the period of his departure, that they may be enabled to transmit to him such further communication as they may wish to make.

Bombay April 1820.

For Passage Only,
To England,
THE SHIP
Bte nder Batt
Captain ALEX[illegible]DER GREIG.
A 1.
Registered Burthen 474 Tons.

HAVING a Cargo engaged, will positively Sail, wind and weather permitting, on Sunday the 13th of August next. Apply to the Commander at the Office of Messrs. *Remington, Crawford and Co.* where a plan of the Accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, June 28.

FOR FREIGHT.
TO
[illegible]RAS, AND BENGAL,
A FAST SAILING SHIP,
Glorioso,
[illegible]ERSON,
is pleased to above places in
all this Month. Particulars may
[illegible]wn at the Office of Messrs. *Roger Faria, and Co.* in *Dady's* Buildings next to the Admiralty House, or opposite to the Office of Messrs. *Pope, Hamilton, and Co.*

Bombay, July 5.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.
John Yeates,
WILL SELL BY, PUBLIC
Auction,
ON THE PREMISES AT MAZAGON,
On Thursday (TO-MORROW,)
AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

THE valuable property of Major W. P. TUCKER, Deputy Quarter Master General proceeding to Bengal, consisting of Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass and China Wares, a Piano Forte and Harp. Horses, Carriage, of superior building, a Buggy, Choice London Particular Madeira, Hodgson's Beer and other Liquors, a Billiard Table complete; a copious and choice Library of Books, comprising Atlases, Encyclopedias, with various interesting popular Works in *Folio, Quarto, Octavo* and *Duodecimo* English, Latin & French, also a variety of novels; with the usual Culinary articles and Utensils.

The goods may be viewed until the time of Sale. Catalogues are in circulation.

Bombay, 5th July 1820.

A CARD.

Kempt, & Co.

RESPECTFULLY acquaint the Ladies that they have this morning exposed for Sale (just received by the Ship Phœnix) an assortment of *Thread Lace*, viz: Edging, Footing, Lace of breadths, and patterns, Frilling of ditto, Edging and a few Lace Veils, and Shawls.

Also (by the same ship) four Lace Dresses, made up agreeably to the present fashion.

Bombay, 1st July 1820.

Kempt, & Co,

HAVE FOR

SALE,

On Commission.

A CAPITAL PAIR (*Almost New*)

OF

UNION BAG-PIPES,

PRICE, - - - - Rs. 300

Bombay, July 5.

A CARD.

THE GAZETTE OFFICE,

Army List,

IS IN A STATE OF PREPARATION.

AS ALSO A

Naval & Marine List.

INCLUDING A LIST OF THE

Ships of the Port.

Communications will be thankfully rece

FOR SALE

at the

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, JUNE 22D 1820.

AGREEABLY to the general orders issu[ed] His Excellency the Most Noble the Co[m]m[a]nder in Chief on the 16th of September 1819 giv[ing] effect to the instructions of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors that the service of all the Cadets engaged at the Capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806, shall be calculated from the 23d of No[vem]ber 1[8]05, the day on which they were attached to the Batt[alio]n Company's Troops embodied and employed on that occasion; the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that such Cadets for this Presidency as were among that number shall be considered participating in the above indulgence.

It is also directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council, that the Supreme Government's rule extending the rule which provides that Officers employed on Political Missions at Foreign Courts, shall draw from the Military Department the Pay of their Regimental Rank, shall be considered to apply to all Officers including the Medical Departments, serving under Executive Powers, equally with those employed in Civil capacities under this Government; this order is to have effect from the 1st ultimo.

The Poona Auxiliary Infantry having been broken up by the late arrangements, the Honorable the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in expressing the approbation with which he has viewed the uniform good conduct of that valuable Corps.

The reports of the high state of discipline to which these troops had attained and of their gallantry and fidelity during the War, bear ample testimony to the zeal and ability of Major Ford, their Commanding Officer; Captain Lodwick Major of Brigade; Captain Thew the Commanding officer of Artillery. Major Hicks, Captain Betts, and Captain F. Hicks, who commanded Battalions, and of the whole of the Officers under their Command. The Governor in Council requests these Officers to accept of his thanks for their honorable exertions,, and further requests that His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to communicate to the whole of the Native Officers and men who lately composed the Corps of the Poona Auxiliary Infantry, the high sense which the Governer in Council entertains of their past merits, his confidence that they will acquire fresh claims to the approbation of Government, in the branches of the Army to which they have been desired to transfer their services.

The following General Order is substituted in lieu of that of the 8th January last published on the 14th.

The General Order by the Commander in Chief dated 10th March 1797 directing Adjutants of the Native Battalions to act as Quarter Masters, is hereby cancelled.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that when the appointment of interpreter and Quarter Master is vacant in a Regiment of Native Cavalry or Batalion of Infantry, the Commanding Officer of the Corps shall nominate, in awaiting the confirmation of Government, a qualified subaltern officer to the provisional performance of the duties annexed to that situation who is to be remunerated on the same scale of allowances as granted to an Officer permanently appointed thereto.

As it is inconsistent that an Adjutant should act as interpreter to Courts martial of his own Regiment, or Battalion, that Officer cannot be selected for the situation in question, but it may be provisionally filled by a qualified Captain, if a Subaltern cannot be found equal to the duty.

In the event of a Battalion not having either Captain or Subaltern capable of performing the duties of interpreter; those of Quarter Master will be executed, in addition to his other duties, by a Subaltern, (not being Adjutant) of the selection of the Commanding Officer, for which he will receive a remuneration of (40) forty Rupees per month. He will also receive, if on field Service, the allowance of Petty Repairs of Tents.

In the above event also, should the Battalion be stationed with another Corps, having an interpreter, he will be required to read the articles of war, to officiate at Regimental Courts martial, and perform all other duties of interpreter to the former, on an additional allowance of (62) sixty two Rupees per mensem.

In all cases whether the appointment be permanent, or temporary, it will be the province of the Officer discharging the duties of interpreter to officiate in that capacity to any General, Garrison or Line Court martial, or Courts of enquiry he may be ordered to attend, without further charge or expense to the public, and generally to render all the services which as an interpreter he may be called upon to perform, and he is also to act as Quarter Master having charge of the Camp Equipage with the custody and repairs of Arms accoutrements and stores &c. of his Corps as Established by the Government General Order 31st May last.

Subsequent to the 7th of June 1819 (the date of the publication of the Honorable Court's letter uniting the duties of interpreter and Quarter Master) Ad[jutan]ts who have been doing the duties of Quarter Masters to receive an allowance of (40) forty Rupees per mensem and in like manner interpreters [are] performing from the same period the duties of another Battalion besides their own, [are] remunerated at the rate of (62) sixty Rupees per mensem for the time they have been so employed.

June 1820.

The Hon'ble Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment of Captain Barclay of the 2d. 7th Regiment Native Infantry to the temporary charge of the Commissariate Department in the Province of Guzerat vice Stamper ordered to his Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons.

e 1820.

Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Lieutenant Shouldham of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry do act as Deputy Quarter Master of Brigade at Kaira.

Council is pleased to direct that General Orders of [illegible] detachments occasionally ordered to march and at the requisition of the Civil Authorities, be carried into execution.

[illegible] is appointed to the command of the Poona auxiliary horse vice [illegible] of March, and not [illegible] vice [illegible] stated in the general order of the 22d ultimo.

une 1820.

[illegible]vis, who is officiating as [illegible]res in Guzerat is confirmed in that appointment.

Governor in Council is pleased to direct that General Smith's appointment of [illegible] of Brigade to the detachment of [illegible], to officiate as his personal Staff, from the 19 ultimo during the absence of Captain [illegible]on, Major Pough.

Artillery [illegible] the *June* 1820.

Brigade Major [illegible] are ordered by the Council to take place from the 27th *Instant. N.*

The following appointment to officiate Adjutant [illegible] Honorable the Governor Stamper promoted.—Date [illegible]. 1820.

[illegible]ation 5th Regiment N. I.

[illegible] F. Collis to be Adjutant in succession Davies promoted.—do. 15th June 1820.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

J. B. SIMSON,

Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

[illegible]Queenhill, to be Register to the court [illegible]and Sessions Assistant to the Criminal Judge of Western Zillah North of the Tapty.

[illegible]hart to be Register to the Court of Circuit and Appeal.

[illegible]adef Bell, to be Register to the Court of [illegible]d Senior Assistant to the Criminal Judge [illegible]ern Koncan.

[illegible]orott Boyd. to be Second Assistant [illegible]er in the Deckan.

[illegible] Assistant to the Sub. Treasurer.

Mr. Henry Frederick Dent, to be Third Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedunggur.

Mr. William Richard Morris, to be Third Assistant to the Political Agent at Sattara.

Mr. Charles John Wheler, to be Second Assistant to the Resident at Baroda.

Mr. William Simson, to be Third Assistant to the Collector in the Southern Marhatta Country.

Mr. Robert Keith Arbuthnot, to be Assistant to the Register of the Court of Adawlut and Second Assistant to the Criminal Judge in the Northern Koncan.

MARINE APPOINTMENT.

Lieutenant G. Herne of the Hon'ble Company's Marine, to be Master Attendant at Kishma.

BOMBAY

ARRIVALS,—June 27. Lieut. G. More, 2d | 12th from Seroor.

Do. 29. Lieut. W. Shaw. 1st Batt, 10th Regt. from Bejapoor.

Do. Lieut R. Waite, 2d | 12th Regt. from Severndroog.

July 1. Surgeon W. Hall, Artillery from Bussorah.

Do. 31, Lieut. A. Jellicoe, 2d Batta. 12th Regt.

Do. 4. Asst. Surgeon A. Conwell. M. D. 1st | 3d Regt. from Bheundy.

DEPARTURES.—June 30. Lieut. H. Cooke, E. Regt. to Surat.

July 2. Lieut. C. C. Rebenack, 2d | 1st to Seroor.

Do 4. Lieut. Robt. Selby Hele, B. E. Regt. to Poonah.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I am not an Inhabitant of Colaba but I hope I may nevertheless take the privilege of making a few remarks upon the letter of MURIATIC in last Saturday's Courier; in so doing though, I must be very cautious I suspect, how I proceed, or the weight of his acquirements may overwhelm me. Fortunately for me Sir he is as modest as accomplished, if we are to give him due credit for all he has said. He starts off at score as a WIT in the first *Para*, & makes a dead halt as a PUNSTER in the second, and then proceeds in a jog trot-way for a short space during which to our exceeding great astonishment we find him metamorphosed into a *Physician*, pointing out to us the dreadful pestilence which comes recking forth from the putrid straw and filth heaped up in a corrupted mass upon the Beach; just above high water mark. Here he pauses a little to prescribe a gentle dose of BLARNEY to the Bombay Police, for the purpose of strengthening their olfactory nerves, and rendering their [illegible] as useful to them as their eyes, and understandings. This prescription, unlike most others, is probably given gratis, as he has only assumed the name of a CHEMIST, under which Title he has given us a whole *Para*, to prove that although, the quantum of highly Azotic Gas evolved from this Mephitic accumulation is not sufficiently concentrated to annihilate the vital spark of the whole Christian population of Colaba, in less than a Week, it will nevertheless most surely poison them all in time.

The remaining *Paras* are too trifling to require any particular comment and as I am not a Chemist Mr. Editor I am not capable of telling these poor wretches at Colaba not to be alarmed, and that this said virulent poison will not immediately affect their lives; but having found upon enquiry that the Air we breathe always contains 75 per Cent. of Azote, I venture to assure them that they may inhale a few mouthfuls of such Air as contains rather a larger proportion of it, twice in the course of the day at least, without any deleterious effects.

The Pith of Muriatic's story, seems to be, that the Police have neglected their duty in suffering the Filth from the Fort to be deposited in this place, and that he hopes his remonstrance may get it removed to some other, where *his nerves* will not be affected.

He has pointed out a nuisance which every one knew before, but he has not pointed out at the same time how we may be relieved from it, so that in fact we have gained no advantage whatever from his lucubrations, and have nothing to thank him for.

Yours,

Mr. Editor,

Fort, July 4th 1820. O. P.

BOMBAY

CURRENT VALUE.

OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1820.

BUY. PREM.		SELL. PREM.
RS. 5	Six per Cent. Bengal Loans par 108. no demand.	RS. 4

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Month sight on London, per Rupee.		2	
30 Days	on Calcutta	110	100 Sicca Rs.
30 Days	on Madras	107	100 Madras do.
8 Days	on Surat	99	100 Surat do.
8 Days	on Poonah	103½	100 Poonah do.
8 Days	on Ahmedabad,	110½	100 Ahmed. do.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 5th JULY, 1820.

We have no local intelligence since our last; Vessels from both Gulfs have arrived but communicate but little of moment. The Honorable Company's Ship Ernard, who left this on the 2d of May, we find effected the direct passage to Muscat; not however without difficulty having encountered much bad weather; The removal of the Garrison of Ras-el-Khima, to Kishma is in progress with the assistance of the Imams Ships.

The arrival of the Resource at Madras from China has put us in possession of a very few Items of intelligence of the 5th of April, when the Stock of Cotton on hand was 50,000 bales.

The Price of Bengal Cotton from 12 Tael to 12-3

Bombay Cotton from 12-5 to 12-7

The Bombay and Herefordshire, had arrived safe, and appeared to have sailed again in prosecution of their voyage to England about the 1st of April.

The Susan, Collingwood, was loading for this Port and may now be daily expected.

We are happy to say that the Cholera is on the decline; the reports of the last week exhibit but a very few cases.

The kindness of a friend, has supplied us with a few Spanish Gazettes and we now lay before our readers the translation of the leading article in the Miscellany of Commerce and the Arts, which we have compared with another translation made by an esteemed friend. The sentiments expressed in this, are such as to call forth the admiration of the surrounding nations, who no doubt wish the emancipation of this fine Country from the horrors of bigotry, and bad government. With the exception of Cadiz, the revolution seems to have been effected without bloodshed; at this place the treacherous conduct of the Governor Valdes deserved the punishment it met with, when we consider that near 500 people to whom he had promised protection were masacred by his orders.

The Captain General of Valencia, General Elio, has also been confined by the people in order to answer for the innocent blood he has shed.

The Minister, the Marquis of Mata Florida has been dismissed from his office, and amongst the new Council we observe the name of General Ballesteros as vice president, a name that we hope will do much in aid both of the wisdom and patriotism of their deliberations.

The following is the relation of what passed in Madrid itself.

MADRID

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINAR[Y]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1820.

OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

The King our Master has ordered to be patched the following Royal decree.

To avoid the doubts that might arise in Council, and the inconvenience that might occur in a hasty meeting of the Cortes, has decided me to accede to the public wish, by swearing to the Constitution promulgated by the General and Extraordinary Cortes, in the year 1812; to be understood, & arranged for immediate publication, Signed by the Royal hand, this 7th day of March 1820.

MADRID.—MARCH 10, 1820.

The 7th day of March of 1820, will be for ever memorable in our annals, because on it a decree was issued, in which His Majesty, desirous of avoiding the delays which might result from the doubts that may arise in council relative to the immediate convocation of the Cortes, declares that he has decided to swear to the Constitution promulgated by the General and Extraordinary Cortes in 1812.

We had already foreseen when we took upon ourselves the undertaking of editing a periodical work, that we should soon be called on to discharge important functions; such as to cause the language of reason and justice to be heard, to inculcate clear ideas and fixed principles which might prevent errors and misleadings. Faithful to that duty which all good men owe to their country, we have not ceased to cry out, even when there was great risk in doing it, for many and very necessary reforms; so that if our paper had been read, we should have merited an honorable persecution, or should have caused the eyes of those who directed the public affairs to be opened, and to know the justice of the cries which were uttered in every part of our country, destroyed by six years of most deplorable administration. During three years there was nothing read except to proscribe what reason made apparent; since certain wicked and designing persons had successively misled the religion of the reign, pretending that an execrable and ominous existence was founded on the oppression of ten millions of individuals, who begged that justice of heaven, which they wanted on earth.

Heaven has heard their vows, and enlightened the young Monarch whom this generous nation freed from captivity, in order that he might consolidate its happiness and its splendor and not its disgrace and misery. It has chosen him to dry up the tears of disconsolate Spain, which for six years has been the scorn & the contempt of the surrounding nations, but within less than as many others may recover its dignity and splendor and resume its consequence in the political map of Europe. Disinterested councillors have at length persuaded and convinced the King of the necessity of sanctioning with his oath an agreement which will unite him with his people, and take from him the power of doing ill, which unhappily he has been made to do very frequently; as must happen with all absolute Monarchy. Whatever may be the individual sagacity with which these are endowed, they are still men, liable to be misled. And by whom are Kings destined to be so? by obscure parasites who following them into the antichambers of their palaces sunk for the most part in the most shameful and supine ignorance, not being able to preserve the goodwill of their lords by direct and lawful means, they adulate, flatter, make vain, encourage, and deify them, satisfy caprices and excite passions of which they themselves in their turn may became the victims. In truth at one time or other reason and justice have the pleasure of seeing these base Camelions return to the dirt from which they sprung; but this ephemeral satisfaction is always dearly bought, men of virtue and knowledge being frequently involved in the same calamity, and depressed continually with the fatal idea of near misfortune, which may be just in its principles or its motives, but which is commonly iniquitious and tyrannical in its mode or in its execution.

The security of all men, without excluding that of the courtiers themselves, is interested in that the King should voluntarily deprive himself of the power of doing wrong; we say of doing wrong, because the Constitution places no limits or restrictions on his doing good. According to this Code, whose name frightens so much the ignorant and the ill intentioned, the King is the author of all the good that is done, and the Ministers of all the evil; in the first case, the King receives the benedictions of his people, in the latter their imprecations fall on the ministers. The Constitutional Monarch, surrounded by his subjects, has more respect and splendor; and a part of these advantages falls to the share of all the courtiers in the world; in like manner as a part of the discredit has fallen on our courtiers which the indefinite proscriptions have caused the government of the King to fall, and to which amongst others absurd measures which it is our duty to reveal, he had been advised by perfidious ministers, whose memory will be execrated from generation to generation. Let all know who doubt it, that all gain by order, all lose by arbitrary measures and want of concert. This ma[xim] known by ill calculated [illegible] posts and [illegible]ore, by extravagant institutions, which must disappear before the Constitution, as snow before the sun, was an exhausted mine, which except for the prudent and

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

…ous condescension which the worthy …t of Ferdinand has just shewn, could …roduced nothing more, and must in the …e buried under its ruins all those who …oured to uphold it. Convinced of … most important truth, we will be the first …ffer our most complete congratulation to the … for the immortal decree of the 7th March, … for a most decisive victor… ; to tell him that in every part this decree will be received as a sole…n testimony of his love and acknowledge-men… the nation, which has done every thing …, whilst he has do… nothing for her, un-… said day the 7th. Glory, prosperity, … these are what the Spanish people ask of the king… the place of ignominy, poverty and an… In order to realize these bene-fits, in…ligence, ac… and patriotis… necessary ; th… let all those who posse… these qualities be called on to co-operate in t… grand work of Spanish regeneration, whatever may have been their former opinions or sys-tem. Let it be… as a principle, that in the great crisis of states, the political conduct of individuals, is necessarily dependant on circumstances ; and conformably to this axiom, let him be considered as without spot who has done injury to no one, and him as well deser-ving, who has done good to many. Let there be organized -but we forget that we must leave off for to-day, since we shall be called on to speak for many days.

Wednesday the 8th was a holiday *(dia de fiesta)* in Madrid ; numerous groups of inha-bitants and Soldiers went through the streets, shouting the patriotic cries of " Live the King," " Live the constitution? " Live the nation." The joy was pure and the enthusiasm disinterested, during the whole day no single excess either in word or action was committed against any individual authority and we our-selves heard several discreet men, who al-though elated with the prospect of happier times, recommended to all those over whom they possessed any influence, order and respect to the constituted authorities.

Never under such extraordinary circum-stances, have the inhabitants of a great city conducted themselves more nobly, and never with more reason than on the 8th did Madrid deserve the title of heroic. We ardently desire that in whatever part there may be events similar to those of which we speak, the same order may reign amongst the inhabitants, and that neither blood nor unjust decrees may deface the august cause of liberty, whose sacred cry has simultan-eously resounded from every corner of the Spa-nish continent.

On that day, a body of men, worthy to be free, presented themselves with the royal autho-rity at the gates of the Inquisition of the Court, and intimated to the keeper that he should cause the prisoners to be set at large. The jailer obey-ed, and seven persons saw the light of day and breathed the air of liberty, who had groaned in those gloomy dungeons. In the evening the illus-trious General Don Francis Ballesteros went by order of the King to liberate all those confined in the different prisons for opinions ; which was done, but not without a trifling disturbance in the Court prison, where… demand-ed their liberty to whom it was not po…ible to concede it. The guard which was quickly doubled, brought them to reason.

At night there was a general illumination which lasted in some houses till 12 o'clock.

The strong patroles of cavalry which went round to maintain order, served rather to give splendor and pomp to the public jubilee, since order was disturbed no where, and the Magistrates and the rounds received through-out unequivocal testimonies of subordination and respect. At 10 there was scarcely a soul in the streets, and at 12 we found nothing but the dews of heaven.

The morning of the 9th dawned as if nothing had happened, every one was tranquil and ex-pected confidently the fulfilment of the sacred promises of the King ; but when the morning was a little advanced a party of the people assembled in the square of the palace, and afterwards in that of the city requiring the immediate formation of the Constitutional Coun-cil. It was accordingly ordered ; eventually the Marquis of Mata Florida was dismissed, from the office of minister of grace and justice, in whose room was substituted the fiscal of the Supreme Council of Castile, Don Joseph Garcia de La Torre, and a Junta was named composed of—The Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, president ; General Ballesteros, vice president, the bishop of Mechoacan, Don Ma-nuel Abbaby Queipo, Don Manuel Lardizabal, Don Mateo Valdemoros, Don Vincente Sancho, Conde de Tabcado, Don Francisco Crespo de Tej… Don Fernando Tarrius and Don Ignacio de …

At six in the evening of the same day. His Majesty voluntarily swore to the constitution in presence of the Constitutional Council, and gave order to General Don Francis Ballesteros that the army should also be sworn to it. The Council whose constitutional judges (*Alcaldes*) are Don Pedro Sainz … and Don Rodrigo de Arranda, ord… that there should be a general illumination and ringing of bells for three days, beginning that very day.

DIARIO DE MADRID.

Evening of the 10th March 1820.

Inhabitants of Madrid.

At six this evening, the King, in the pres-ence of the constitued authorities of this City spontaneously, and firmly swore to the Poli-tical Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy as was promulgated in Cadiz, on the 19th of March 1812, and has given orders to Don Fran-sisco de Ballasteros ; in consequence the pro-visional & the constituted authorities have gua-ranteed the said act ; illuminations are ordered for three successive nights. 9th March 1820.

Pedro Saiuz de Baranda, Alcaide Constitutio-nels, Rodrigue Aranda ditto, Fransisco Fer-nandes de Ibarra Secretary.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and Naval Report.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.—July 1. Ship Mozaffer, J. A. Hurst, from … 20th May.

Do. 3. Ship Futtasalam, Nacquda Addam Adjee, from …, 17th June.

PASSENGER.

Per Mozaffer,—Doctor Hall,

Departures.—July 30. Ship Alexander, B. Rogers. to Calcutta.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Blenden Hall, for London.
Ship Royal Charlotte, for Pinang & Chian
Ship Angelica, for Persian Gulf.
Ship Elizabeth, for do.
Ship Hosmaney, for Zungbar.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Cruizers.

Discovery, Sylph, Ternate, Thetis.

H. C. Ship.

Dunira, Marquis of Huntly.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Ahmedy, Lowjee, Ann, Lovely Tish, Myrn, Royal Charlotte, Francis Warden, Elizabeth, Upton Castle, Glorioso, Faz el Kerim, Angelica, Cornwallis, Bannerman, Milford.

FREE TRADERS.

Blenden Hall, Phœnix.

BENGAL SHIP.

Muzaffer.

CEYLON AND MALABAR.

Cochin, Fox.

PORTUGUEZE.

Caroline, Pombinha de Lisboa,

ARABS.

Howlee Luxmee, Larkasor, Hormany, Fat…

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

June.—5. Ship Hannah J. L. Heathorn, from Bombay 9th May.

Do. Ship Bulmer, James Barclay, from London—, Downs 1st January St. Jago 29th January and Madras 30th May.

6. Ship Auspicious, John S. Maitland, from Rangoon, 10th May.

7. American Ship Juno, John Doak, from New York 12th Nov. and Madeira 12th Feb.

OFF CALCUTTA.

6. The Hannah.
Do. The Bulmer.
7. The Auspicious, and.
9. The Juno, (Amr.)

PASSENGERS.

Per Bulmer.—Captain Barclay, from Madras, Mrs. Hewett, late passenger on the Norfolk, left at Ma-dras, Mr. Dolby, cadet ditto, Mr. White, ditto ditto, Mr. Fleming, ditto ditto, Captain Joseph Short, late of the Atlas, free trader, lost in the gale of the 9th ult. off Pulicat. Mr James Bowie, chief officer, ditto, Captain Michael, Bengal Infantry.

From England.—Mr. Garden, cadet, Mr. Ord, do. Mr. Dade, ditto.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

The Jessy, A. Landale, for Penaug, Malacca, Sin-capore, and Java, in 3 or 4 days.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

June—6. Ship Matilda, J. L. Scarvell, for the Isle of France.

10th. Ship Merope, D. Nicholl, for Manilla.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS,

At the following stations on the 10th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain.—The Glenelg, Sulimany.
Passed down.—Clydesdale.

KEDGEREE.

Passed down.—The Bombay Merchant.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain.—The H. C. Ships Castle Huntly, Astell, Asia, and Exmouth, also, H. M. Ship Cairon.
Passed down.—The James Scott.

SAUGOR.

Below Light House Cowcallie—The Margaret.
Remain.—The Agincourt and John Barry.

MADRAS.

Arrivals.—June 7th, H. M. Ship Leander, Com-mander in Chief, from Trincomalie.

Do. 8, Ship Venus, Capt. G. Dawson, from Trinco malie 6th June.

Do. 9, H. C. Ship Thomas Coutts, Wm. Ma-joribanks, from Bombay 28th May.

Do. 10, Ship Cambridge, T. R. J. Toussaint, from Bombay 28th do.

Do. Brig Salamanca, G. East, from Fort Mal-bro.

Do. 19. April, Padang 7th, Natal 19th May, and Pondichary 9th June.

Do. Ship Edward Strattel, W. Balston, from Viza-gapatam 8th May and Masulipatam 22d do.

Do. 11, Ship Rescures, J. G. Williams, from Can-ton 13th April, and Anjar 25th May.

Do. 13, H. M. Sloop Curlew, P. Blackwood, from Trincomalie.

Do. 14, Ship Cochin, H. J. Greene, from Calcutta, 12th May.

Departures.—June 8th Cutter Gurtruyds, C. Kell, for Pondichary and Colombo.

Do. Schooner Legille, Inde, for Coringa.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

Marriage.

On Thursday the 29th ult. at St. … by the Reverend N. Wade, John … Honorable Company's Ship Marg… to Miss Adelaide Maitland.

Death.

In Camp at Jaulnah, on the 17… of bi-lious Fever, after an illness of three … s, Thos. L. Starr Esq. assistant Surgeon 1st … th Regt. M. N. I. universally esteemed and …

CALCUTTA.

Marria…

On the 3d instant, at St. … Rev. D… Mr. Joh…

At the Portu… Antonio, Mr. T… as Ca…n, to Miss E… Ye. At Fult… on the 5th May, at the … N. T. Rober… Esq. by the Rev. J… Capt. F. V. Raper, assistant to the R… now ; to Miss Eliza Fraser, second … Col., Charles Fraser, late of the … ment.

On the 7th inst. at St. John… Rev. Mr. Parson, Capt. … Regt. to Mrs Eliza Anne Mer…

At Agra, at the house of … Commissary of Ordnance, … Bell, of the Artillery, Son o… Bell, of Coldstream, to Miss Sophi… ck, ninth daughter of the late Thom… the County of Tipperary.

Births.

At Chinsurah, on the 5th instant, the Lady … Lewis Beaty, Esq. of a Son.

On Tuesday last, the 6th instant, Mrs. S. C. Allen of a Daughter.

On Thursday, the 8th instant, at Bandel, Mrs. E. M… Lobo of a Son.

On the 9th instant, the Lady of the Rev. … Townley, of a Daughter.

At Tumlook, on the 7th instant, the … Ramsay of a Daughter.

Deaths.

On Sunday, the 4th instant, Frances So… h… infant Daughter of Lane Magniac, Esq. of the … Service.

On the 6th instant, of a bowel complaint with w… he had been long afflicted, Mr. William Henry St… Assistant in the Military Audit Office.—A … man possessing great talents and much admire… small circle of his friends.

On the 7th instant, Lieut. John Walk… lion 11th Regt. N. I. aged 23 years …

At Mo…abad, on the 20th ultim… Belling… Commanding 1st Bat. 1st … tive In… y.

At Trec…ndoor, on the 9th ultimo, of th… modic Cholera R. H. Young, Esq. Coll… nevelly, in the 39th year of his age.

At Bangalore, on the evening of the 1… Lieut. J. Higginbotham, of H. M.'s … R…

At Nelloor, on the 20th March, … Moor, of the Invalid Esta…lishe…

Same place, on the 8th u…, Capt. T. Huntly … the 22d Regt. N. I.

MADRAS.

Marriages.

At St. John's Church, Trichinopoly, by the Reve-rend Mr. Bankes, on the morning of the 8th Instant, Lieutenant R. D. Odell, 1st Bat. 13th Regiment N. I. to Miss Sophia Matilda Dobbin.

On the 7th Instant, at the house of Major Lindsay, Nundy droog, Lieut. A. Garden, Quarter Master and Pay master Rifle Corps youngest son of the late Alexander Garden, Esq. of Lenygan to Mrs. Anna M'Craith, widow of Captain M'Craith Pioneers.

On the 31st May, at St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, by the Reverend T Lewis, Mr. George B. Haroah, late of H. M. 23d Light Dragoons, to to Miss Susannah Freeborn.

On Thursday the 8th Instant, by the Reverend Laurenco Superior of the Capuchin Church, Mr. E. Luxa, to Miss Harriet Charlotte Luco, daughter of the late Lieut. Luco, of the Marine Service.

Births.

At the Aumeer Bhaug, on Thursday the 8th June, the Lady of Captain Wood of the Queen's Royal Re-giment, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, of a Son.

At Cannanore, on the 6th Instant, the Lady of Ma-jor John Leslie, Commanding H. M. 6th Regt. was safety delivered of a daughter.

On the 9th June, Mrs. Pybus, widow of the late J. B. Pybus Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

Death.

At Guntoor on the 5th Instant in the 26th year of his age, W. D. Adamson, Esq. Head Assistant to the Collector at that Station a young man pos-sessed of the strictest principles of honor and inte-grity ; his loss will be deeply lamented by his friends, and the Company have in his premature death been deprived of the services of a most promissing and ex-cellent young man.

On Tuesday the 9th ultimo, Georgiana, Daughter of Lieutenant Cecil, aged 19 months ; drowned on board the Sreevenkiasoloo, which struck and was wrecked, near the mouths of the Kistna in the late dreadful storm.

The lives of its parents were providentially preserv-ed while clinging to the rigging as the ship lay upon her beam ends and going to pieces in the Surf, by means of a rope fastened to them, and a lascar drag-ging them through the water to the shore.

All hands, 80 in number, were saved from the wreck, except one native, a passenger, and this in-teresting and only Child, whom its distressed parents strove in vain to rescue from a watery grave, while the ship was filling and splitting at midnight, and whose body to rheir indiscribable grief they found the next day floating on shore.—To add to their grief and the horror, of their situation, they found on the following morning that the remains of their in-fant, had been dug out of the grave by Jackalls and devoured ! the skull only remaining ! !

" Quis sit desiderii pudor aut modus
" Tam Chari Capitis ?"

On Thursday evening, the 1st instant, Thomas Str…house, Esq. Attorney at Law of the Supreme Cour… this Presidency he was most highly respected in life, and as sincerely regretted in death.

Calcutta.

June 12.

CURRENT VALUE. OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Saturday ; June 10, 1820.

BUY.			SELL.
2	4	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation (premium.)	2 0

On Tuesday last, in pursuance of the directions of the Governor-General in Council, the Sheriff of Calcutta, procla-imed the accession of His Majesty King George the Fourth to the Throne of the United Kingdom. The proclamation was preceded by the usual marks of respect to the memory of His late Majesty. A detachment of Troops attended in front of the Court House, and the proclama-tion was made, in the presence of The Honorable the Chief Justice and other Dignitaries, Magistrates and Inhabitants of Calcutta At twelve o'clock, a Royal Salute from Fort William was fired on the occasion of His Majesty's accession. On Wednesday morning, the Flag of Fort William was hoisted half-mast-high, and a number of guns, corresponding with the age of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, were fired. Similar de-monstrations of respect for the memory of His late Majesty and of His Royal Highness were exhibited by the Ships in the river. The proclamations which prescribed these melancholy ceremonies —and the general mourning,—will be found in another part of our paper.

The third term—and Session of Oyer and Terminer Goal Delivery for the present year, will commence on Thurs-day next, at the usual hour. Considering the time that has elapsed since the last session, the Calendar is not particulaly heavy.

While the accounts from Bombay and other parts of India, afford melancholy proof of the progress of the Epidemic, which we have so long been afflicted, it is happy to perceive, from the following report, that its violence has consi-derably diminished in Calcutta. Com-paring with former… readers, favorable, al-though the… deaths during the week, is lamentably great.

Account number of Deaths from Cholera Morbus, in the Town of Calcutta.

June 1820.

DATE	DAYS	NUM. OF DEATHS, Hind.	Mahd.	Total.
3	Saturday . . .	11	2	13
4	Sunday	6	2	8
5	Monday. . . .	7	1	8
6	Tuesday . . .	9	1	10
7	Wednesday .	6	5	11
8	Thursday, . .	4	1	5
9	Friday, ...	3	2	5
		46	14	60

The performances at the Chouringhee Theatre on Friday last, though they may not have fulfilled expectation in all res-pects, were still deserving of praise. The tragedy of the *Gamester* was certainly a bold attempt, confined as it is to so few characters, upon whom the weight of in-terest, and execution falls. The piece lingered in the representation, but there was considerable spirit, and a painful truth of delineation in the last act, and particularly the last scene, which touch-in a sensible manner the feelings of the audience.

The burlesque interlude of *Amoroso,* was a seasonable stimulus. It was per-formed with excellent effect, and the Orchestra, in the songs and symphonies, gave an irresistible charm to the enter-tainment. The music was indeed beau-tiful, and the flute of young Mr. Delmar, which retains all its peculiar sweetness and expression, added greatly to the de-lightful harmony that distinguished the performance of *Amoroso.* The lovers of mirth and melody will be glad to see this whimsical interlude repeated at an early period

[*Govt. Gaz.*

After our paper was ready for press, we fortunately obtained Journals, brought by the *Clydesdale,* which left Greenock on the 20th of February. The latest pa-per which has reached us is the *Glasgow Courier* of the 19th of February.

(Continued after the Poetry.)

Poetry.

GENEVIEVE.

All thoughts, all passions, all delights,
Whatever stirs this mortal frame,
Are all but ministers of Love,
And feed his sacred flame.

Oft in my waking dreams do I
Live o'er again that happy hour,
When midway on the mount I lay,
Beside the ruin'd tower.

The moonshine, stealing o'er the scene,
Had blended with the lights of eve;
And she was there, my hope, my joy,
My own dear Genevieve!

She leant against the armed man,
The statue of the armed knight;
She stood and listen'd to my lay,
Amid the lingering light.

Few sorrows hath she of her own,
My hope! my joy! my Genevieve!
She loves me best, whene'er I sing
The songs that make her grieve.

I play'd a soft and doleful air,
I sang an old and moving story—
An old rude song, that suited well
That ruin wild and hoary.

She listen'd with a flitting blush,
With downcast eyes and modest grace;
For well she knew I could not chuse
But gaze upon her face.

I told her of the knight that wore
Upon his shield a burning brand;
And that for ten long years he woo'd
The lady of the land.

I told her how he pined; and ah!
The deep, the low, the pleading tone
With which I sang another's love,
Interpreted my own.

She listen'd with a flitting blush,
With downcast eyes and modest grace;
And she forgave me, that I gazed
Too fondly on her face!

But when I told the cruel scorn
That craz'd that bold and lovely knight,
And that he cross'd the mountain-woods,
Nor rested day nor night;

That sometimes from the savage den,
And sometimes from the darksome shade,
And sometimes starting up at once
In green and sunny glade

There came and look'd him in the face
An angel beautiful and bright;
And that he knew it was a fiend
This miserable knight!

And that unknowing what he did,
He leap'd amid a murderous band,
And sav'd from outrage worse than death
The lady of the land?

And how she wept, and clasp'd his knees;
And how she tended him in vain—
And ever strove to expiate
The scorn that crazed his brain;

And that she nursed him in a cave;
And how his madness went away;
When [illegible]
A dying [illegible]

His dying words— [illegible]n I reach
That tenderest strain of all the ditty
My faltering voice and pausing harp
Disturb'd her soul with pity!

All impulses of soul and sense
Had thrill'd my guileless Genevieve;
The music, and the doleful tale,
The rich and balmy eve;

And hopes, and fears that kindle hope,
An undistinguishable throng,
And gentle wishes long subdued,
Subdued and cherish'd long!

She wept with pity and delight,
She blush'd with love and virgin-shame;
And like the murmur of a dream,
I heard her breathe my name.

Her bosom heav'd—she stept aside,
As conscious of my look she stept—
Then suddenly, with timorous eye,
She fled to me and wept.

She half enclosed me with her arms,
She press'd me with a meek embrace;
And bending back her head, look'd up,
And gazed upon my face.

'Twas partly love, and partly fear,
And partly 'twas a bashful art,
That I might rather feel than see,
The swelling of her heart.

I calm'd her fears, and she was calm,
And told her love with virgin pride,
And so I won my Genevieve,
My bright and beauteous bride.

D.

(Continued from the third Page.)

On Thursday was published, from the *Mirror Press*, the first Number of a new periodical work, entitled the Ghost of the Asiatic Mirror, or the Spirit of Public Opinion in India. As a matter of justice to the public and to the proprietors of this publication, we copy the introductory matter which it contains, bearing reference to its origin and objects under the heads of *Dedication* and *Preface*.

[*Ben. Hur. June* 8.

OPIUM.—Is in good request and may be stated at an advance of 15 Rupees on our previous rates.—The following is a Statement of the Export of this from the 31st December last, the date of the Company's first Sale for 1818-19, to the 31st ultimo.

Penang	408	Brought forward,	1,447
Java,	552	Macao,	1,387
Sumatra,	90	Other places,	96
China,	397		
		Chests,	2,930
1,447	Total quantity in Sales of 31st Dec. & 2d March		4,006
			1,076

Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
10TH JUNE 1820.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL is pleased to direct that the same Military honors, as heretofore, shall continue to be paid to *The Right Hon.* HUGH ELLIOT, until the period of his departure from this Presidency.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

E. WOOD, CHIEF SEC.

[*Gov. Gaz. Extra,---June* 10.

JUNE 9.

Samdany.—We are glad that we [illegible]led to account for the Ship *Sam*[illegible]ndsay, master, for which consi[illegible]pprehensions have for some [illegible]een entertained. This vessel [illegible]ghly the latter end of Fe[illegible]ng with much [illegible]rous weather in the bay, she made [illegible]outhern point of Ceylon about the [illegible]me, when she was driven by the [illegible]he current to the Eastward, [illegible]ommander then deemed it ne[illegible]tand over nearly to Acheen [illegible]they met baffling winds, [illegible]unexpected length of the [illegible]assengers were obliged to [illegible]greatest privations—what [illegible]here was on board died fast [illegible]f water, which was nearly [illegible]ended, and but for a fortunate shower [illegible]wo, the sufferings of all on board [illegible]uld have been still greater. At length the ship weathered Ceylon and made Cape Comorin, when the wind again [illegible]nged and she was blown off having [illegible]y any food of any description on [illegible]They then stood for Point de [illegible]d were again blown off the land [illegible]th inst. with the Pilot actually [illegible]oard. At length this unfortunate [illegible]essel contrived by good fortune to get into Trincomalee harbour on the 17th instant, after having seen it for several days. Every one on board was on a very short allowance of water and salt [illegible] for a considerable time. We en[illegible]to be thus minute in detailing [illegible] of this description because [illegible]nk the knowledge of it may be [illegible]rviceable to persons who have occasion [illegible]e voyages in this quarter of the [illegible]d, by shewing the necessity of being [illegible]ful [illegible] whom they trust their lives [illegible]y.—*Bengal, Cour.*

"NEW CAMERA LUCIDA."

"A simple substitute for this instrument has recently been discovered, by the employment of a common mirror.—it is required to be held obliquely to the object, whether it be required to be drawn on the vertical or horizontal place; but it will be sufficient to describe the mode to be followed in the latter instance. Place any object on a table, the mirror a little to the right and facing the object, the plane of the mirror making with the table, an acute angle, of such an extent as may be found convenient; the paper on which the drawing is to be made, being laid on the table, behind the mirror.

The object may be traced with great accuracy, on the paper, by a pencil held in the right hand, whatever may be the figure or dimensions of the object. Portraits may be taken in the manner with equal facility as with the Camera Lucida, and every person having a common mirror may apply it for this or any similar purpose."

For this very interesting discovery the public here are indebted to Major Mackintosh of the Madras Artillery; and in thus making it known we are in hopes, that it may lead other ingenious persons to follow up the plan, by suggesting the means of improving the instrument, and by employing it in such a manner as may fully preserve the perspective position of all objects to be delineated by means of it.

European Extracts.

LONDON.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1820.

Parliament is said to be dissolved, but legally speaking, the Parliament is never dissolved. During the interval between the prorogation of the last & the meeting, of the new Parliament, it is possible to frame a case which would empower the last Parliament to meet. To say then it is dissolved, and absolutely non-existant, is a common error. We approve, for many reasons, the immediate calling together of a new Parliament—and more particularly because it is most conducive to the public interests, that in the members of the next Parliament *should originate* many of the important measures which must necessarily come under their discussion, and not assemble after such measures have been passed, and thus carry with them, into a new House, nothing but old enactments.

Had the last session continued for the six months, the Civil List and the Queen must have engaged their immediate attention. It was therefore very wisely decided, that those subjects should be regulated by members likely to follow up the measures they would have participated in. The Speech briefly alludes to the late atrocious conspiracy; and assumes for the Administration a due praise for the late restrictive measures. It assumes to itself a proof that such measures were not brought forward upon insufficient ground; and naturally infers, that this conspiracy was one of such grounds. Instead therefore of arguing, as the English mis-leading Journal of Europe does, "that the same measures are lauded, both because *they have* prevented, and because *they have not* prevented, disturbances," The real, simple, and artless case is, here is an atrocious conspiracy formed, in spite of the strong measures which the country so generally approved. If therefore it is so formed in spite of such measures, is it not reasonable to expect that, but for those measures, still more numerous and diabolical plots would have gone forward? We say, the probability is so; and even now fears are expressed that there exists an evil spirit, watchful of the occasion, in many parts of the country.

John Cam Hobhouse (an old school-fellow of ours) has come out of confinement as a matter of course, and, as a matter of course, had his anniversary dinner; it took place at the Crown and Anchor Tavern on Thursday.—He is as a man what he was as a boy, throughly unbending and inflexible. We believe he thinks himself right in whatever he does; and so far he acts from principle. We should like to see the same sturdiness exercised in what we should call a better cause. We are persuaded he would have rotted in Newgate rather than have petitioned the House of Commons for his release. We shall, on some less hurried occasion, look over his argument as to his commitment, and sift it throughout.

The civil war, rebellion, insurrection, or as some people call it "the patriotic movement in Spain," assumes a formidable and lengthened duration. We have chosen, from among the various and contradictory accounts, those of our own countrymen, as being more likely to be correct. All we can say is, that we hope a better government will be the fruit of this strong measures: but we cannot but think that, in the affairs of Spain, we judge in ignorance. The King may be a bigot in our opinion, but in that of the Catholics, and his people, the most saint like and religious monarch,—a very martyr to his religion. Looking at his proceedings in this point of view, a very different complexions is given to his government; and the revolters may possibly be the enemies of his religion and his government.

In France, the laws relative to the restriction of the press are not likely to pass; and it appears that the administration of the Duke de Richelieu gives confidence. Tremendous as was the French revolution, and long its career, yet neither its horrors or its duration have swept from the earth the families who were attached to the monarchial system. In its support they encountered the loss of property, of relations, and banishment. For these it was natural to seek some recompense. On their return they found their places filled according to laws in which they had no hand, by a new set of occupants, who must justify their possession by the law of the revolution. To dispossess these is to revive the revolution—to leave the loyal to the beggary of their situations, is to breed a revolution of another kind. Between these two extremes the French King must steer his councils. And though from each a divergement of party has taken place, yet it has not yet produced any of preponderance sufficient to give a tone to the French government.

[*Freeholder.*

PRIVATE LETTERS FROM PARIS.

PARIS, FEB. 26.

I communicated in my last the determination adopted by the Committee of the Chamber of Peers, to recommend in their report the rejection of the Project of Law repressive of the licentiousness of periodical publications and newspapers. The confimation of this statement is best seen in the report itself, which was on Wednesday made to the Chamber by the Dude de la Rochefoucault. It has been printed, and is read with great avidity by the public. The question stands for discussion this day, and the result is anxiously expected. *Le journal des Debats* has more than once ably exposed the injustice & absurdity of the project.

The trial of *Louvel* has been necessarily deferred. It was to have come on almost immediately, but in consequence of some discoveries at Paris, and certain communications from the Departments, the written evidence or *l'instruction du procés* is still kept open. Nothwithstanding his rigid confinement, his various examinations, in which every means ingenuity could devise was employed to excity sensibility, and the sight of the body suddenly exposed to him during the interrogatories at the Louvre, the monster retains the same gloomy composure, the same adamantine head and heart with which he perpetrated the horrible crime.

The Press of the liberals is indulgent and even complimentary to the newly appointed Minister of the Interior and the Directors General of the Police. They are noticed with rather a kind of *fraternal* complaisnnce in *LeConstitution-Le Censeure, La Renommée, L' Independent*, &c. This is probably meant as an acknowledgment to the new [illegible] his services to the faction during [illegible] three years. It would indeed [illegible] gether ungrateful, as well [illegible] ing to others, to forget them, and [illegible] a cause I can well imagine the g[illegible] of a Benjamin Constant and an [illegible] Why paint the Devil blacker than he is?

M. Clousel de Coussergues had on Tuesday last adressed a letter to the President of the Chamber of Deputies declaratory of his intention to withdraw his article of accusation against M. Decaze. This measure was no doubt, suggested by the Minister's disgrace, of which he did not wish to avail himself. M. Clausel would have openly assailed him in the plenitude of his power, but he scorned to attack him "shorn of his honours," and to hunt him down in his private haunts. The Liberals, ever ready to turn even the generosity of an enemy to their advantage, immediately gave notice of their determination to move, that, in consequence of his withdrawing his accusation, he should be recorded in the proces-verbal as a calumniator. M. Clausel has, of course, been forced to resume his charge, and which will probably be referred the next public meeting. The Royalists have declined all connexion with the Ministerial *Rump*.

It is not yet decided whether Pasquier and Portal are to remain in the Foreign and Marine Departments, or whether their successors are to be supplied from that never-failing *corps de reserve*, the Councillors of State; for they are here of all sorts and complexions, 50 or 60 deep—for legislation, for foreign and domestic affairs, for finance, for the army and navy, many of them *tried* men, and good—for any service. Even among them a change has taken place, as if designed to shew the influence of the late President of the Council. Le Comte de Chabrol, who was his under Secretary of State for the Interior, has gained a step. He has been transferred from the list of Extraordinary Councillors of State or those in occasional service, to the list of Ordinary or those constantly employed.

A correct knowledge of the character and abilities of the new men whom the Government calls to its Councils and assistance becomes peculiarly interesting in the actual crisis of this country. Of the Duke de Richelieu it is unnecessary to speak:-the share he has had in public affairs since the second restoration is known to all Europe. Of the others I shall give a brief sketch, drawn from authentic sources.

Comte Simeon, the new Minister of the Interior, and of course a Member of the Cabinet, is in every sense of the word the *creature* of Decaze. To him he was indebted for his late situation of Under Secretary of State to the Administration of Justice. M. Simeon has passed his 60th year. With the cringing spirit of the Ex-Emperor's Court, he unites a specious candour, which can only impose on the multitude. He is a native of Aix, in Provence, and played his part in the early years of the Revolution. Intimately attached to the Girondistes, he must have been involved in their ruin, had hes not taken shelter at Genoa. In 1795 he was elected a Member of the Council of Five Hundred, by the Department *des Bouches du Rhone*; but having declared himself an enemy to the Directory on the 18th Fructidor, he was sentenced to deportation from which he escaped by sudden flight. He was recalled by the Consular Government in the year 1799, From this period his devotion to the Usurper was unbounded, and his promotion rapid. Nominated to the Tribunate, he defended successively the project of the Civil Code, the Concordat, and the new system of Public Instruction. He became on every possible occasion the panegyrist of Buonaparte, who appointed him Councillor of State, Commander of the Legion of Honour, and Baron of the empire. The extraordinary measures to which he had recourse for the discovery of George and Pichegrü are not forgotten. He was selected by Buonaparte to assist his brother Jerome as Minister of Justice in the Government of the kingdom of Westphalia, and was shortly afterwards sent to the Court of Berlin as Jerome's Minister Plenipotentiary. In 1813, whether disgusted with the ne-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO NANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1820.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

glect or antipathy, the downfall of his idol, [illegible] ed leave to retire into private life. [illegible] was in 1814 appointed, by the King, Prefect of the Department du Nord, but the expedition from Elba taking place, M. Simeon again shifted sides and seated himself in the Chamber of Representatives. Upon the second restoration he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies by the Department of the Var, and nominated Councillor of State for the Section of Legislation. From 1816, to the present moment, he has been attached to the fortunes of his patron Decaze, and has uniformly supported all his measures. In December 1817, he defended the project of law relative to the liberty of the press, and in 1818 he was specially charged with vindicating and enforcing the law for recruiting the army, or the *conscription*, for the abolition of which the Royal word had been solemnly pledged. His eloquence is easy and fluent, but abounds too much in metaphysical distinctions and wire-drawn subtleties to be convincing. He carries with him into the Royal councils the spirit and policy of his patron.

Baron Mounier,—I have already stated the intention of Government to separate the Police from the Home Department. This is confirmed by the creation of the office of Director General of the Departmental Administrations and of the Police, at the head of which Baron Mounier is placed. He is also to have the superintendence and control of printing of books, of periodical publications, of the journals. and the theatres. He is the son of the celebrated Mounier who so eminently distinguished himself in the Constitutional Assembly. Although comparatively young with those who have basked in the sunshine of Buonaparte's fortune, he has had his share of Imperial favours. Several years subsequent to his father's emigration in 1792, he returned to France, and was successively appointed, by the Usurper, Auditor of the Council of State, Secretary to the Cabinet, and Superintendant of Crown Buildings. The King not only confirmed him in those places in 1814, but added to them the important office of President of the Mixed Commission for the Liquidation of Foreign Debts. He attended the Duke de Richelieu to the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle. He was raised in 1819 to the Peerage. Like Simeon, he has been a constant stickler for M. Decaze's measures. A remarkable difference of opinion from the political and religious sentiments and principles of his father, was evinced by Baron Mounier in the discussion which took place in the Chamber of Peers on the law for repressing the crimes and abuses of the Press. It was proposed by the Duke de Fitz-James to substitute for the words "offences against public morality" the words, "offences against public &*religious* morality;" but the amendment was strongly opposed by M. Mounier, and rejected. He seemed to have forgotten that his father had triumphantly vindicated, both in his speeches and writings, the indissoluble union of religion with civil and political institutions. The characteristics of the new Director-General are assiduity, method, and perspicuity. He is not a Member of the Cabinet.

Comte Portalis, who succeeds Mr. Simeon in the Under Secretaryship of the Ministry of Justice, is the son of the ancient Minister Desoultes, and escaped with his father into Germany, when the latter was, in consequence of the 18th Fructidor, sentenced to deportation. He returned to France in 1800, and after a formal introduction to Buonaparte, for which he was indebted to the friendship of Molé, he gave himself to diplomatic pursuits. He was appointed Member of the Legation which negociated the Treaty of Luneville with Austria, employed at the Congress of Amiens, and named first Secretary of the Embassy to the Court of St. James's. He was next sent as Envoy Extraordinary to Ratisbon, and afterwards filled the offices of *Maitre des Requetes* and Counsellor of State. Insulted in full Council by Buonaparte, and deprived of his employments, he passed two years in exile at Angers. In 1814 the King appointed him Councillor of State Extraordinary, but on the Usurper's return from Elba, he not only continued to exercise the duties of his office, but inscribed his name in the list of the Angevine federalists, and figured in that capacity in the Assembly of the *Champ de Mai*. His Majesty's bounty seems to have been rather increased than diminished by so scandalous and glaring a defection, for in 1815, we find him again filling the office of Councillor of State, proposing the project respecting seditious writings, appointed Councillor to the Court of Cassation and lately employed on an important mission to the Court of Rome, relative to the Concordat. M. Portalis enjoys some reputation as an author. His work on the Duties of an Historian, which is not destitute of merit, was crowned by the Academy of Stockholm. His stock of knowledge is allowed to be considerable, but his want of political fortitude, and the mildness of his disposition qualify him more for private than public life.

The wits of the Salons here consider it a high compliment to the genius and transcendant talents of Duke Decaze, that three persons, the Duke de Richelieu, Count Simeon, and Baron Mounier, should be necessary to replace him in his different offices; and it is pleasantly argued, that his successors have each but a third of his requisites for a Statesman.

SATURDAY MORNING, ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

Up to this moment no further change has taken place in the Ministry. Duke Decaze has left Paris for his seat near Libourne, his native town. It is confidently stated that the Chamber of Deputies will not be convoked, as it is called here, until the fate of the Project of Law respecting the Journals is ascertained in the Chamber of Peers. The Committees are, however, busily employed. That appointed to consider and report on the Law of Elections commences its deliberations to-day. Letters have been this morning received from Cadiz, to the 16th inst. but nothing decisive appears to have occurred in that quarter.

[*The New Times March* 1.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

We refer with much satisfaction to the following comparative statement of the increase of the Quebec trade, between the years 1803 and 1819.

The returns of the trade for the last year, of the Sister Colonies of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are not yet received; but we understand that the increase of their general trade and navigation is equally great.

INCREASE OF THE QUEBEC TRADE.

A comparative stament of the exports of Timber, and of the number of ships men, and tonnage employed in the trade of Lower Canada, in the years 1803 and 1819.

	1803.	1809.
Pieces of Oak	3,819	15,811
——— Pine	3,153	62,500
——— Elm		1,803
——— Deal	124,197	1,181,877
——— Staves & Heading	764,407	2,579,539
——— Deal Ends		102,834
——— Masts and Spars	537	4,349
Ships	168	629
Tons	28,744	149,314
Men	1550	9,262

QUEBEC 1819.

The above account is made up to this date; there are besides remaining fifty ships to clear outwards, the cargoes of which will considerably increase the amount of the Canada exports for the current year.

YORK CITY ELEC[illegible] Thursday, March

SECOND DAYS[illegible]

At the close of the poll [illegible] minutes past 4, the numbers w[illegible]

For Mr. Dundas . .	359	Fo[illegible]	364
Mr. Wyvill . .	350		
Making the gross poll—			
Fo[illegible] Standing . .	79[illegible]		606

The d[illegible] as before received with loud shouts [illegible] use by the fri[illegible] of the several candi[illegible]

Lord Howden came forwar[illegible] ing at the head of the day's poll[illegible] that the situation in which h[illegible] poll was unexpected, but [illegible] different from what h[illegible] in the speeches of the gentlem[illegible] terday. Judging from [illegible] could not have been t[illegible] should have the honour of standi[illegible] d. He thanked his friends most s[illegible] warm support they had given him on [illegible] casion. The state of the poll spoke for itself [illegible] and told more than a dozen speeches could. [illegible] Indeed he looked upon speeches at the clos[illegible] poll as merely the vehicles for co[illegible] cal sentiments (some disapproba[illegible] he was so little in the habit of publi[illegible] he would therefore decline them [illegible] hasten to that conclusion wh[illegible] which principles were most [illegible] would not then enter into any [illegible] bout coalitions, and other topics whi[illegible] introduced, but would hasten to fulfil [illegible] sons which brought him there. He had been [illegible] to this contest by a large and respecta[illegible] dy of t[illegible] emen, to establish the fr[illegible] election[illegible] to rescue the city from opp[illegible] of vario[illegible] orts. (Applause and disap[illegible] He wou[illegible] nclude by one remark[illegible] pression which had fallen fr[illegible] (Mil[illegible]) who addressed them [illegible] who [illegible]ly did, on that occasion, de[illegible] the h[illegible]ess evinced by his (Lord H[illegible] [illegible]nts. The noble lord ha[illegible] an interloper. (Some disapprobation, [illegible] of "So you are.") [illegible]he disap[illegible]obat[illegible] nuing for some little [illegible]e lon[illegible] said, "Gentlemen, I [illegible] assure you that [illegible] as unwilling to address you as you can be to hear me. I have only one further observation to make: If the noble Lord (Milton) had looked into his dictionary, he would have found that 'interloper' was an 'unbidden guest, with suspicious intentions;' but the manner in which I was forced or dragged into this city would show that I was not an unbidden guest. I cannot boast of the possessions of the noble Lord, and surely he can have no objection that I should enjoy my own property; but, though I cannot boast of his possessions, I can boast of as much independence, and am as incapable of any improper conduct as the noble lord or any of his connexions. [Applause, mixed with some disapprobation.] I do not, however, think that the noble lord was sincere in what he said, and I shall leave him to the correction of his own conscience."

Mr. Dundas next presented himself, but the moment he appeared a shout of disapprobation was set up by the friends of Lord Howden, which was as loudly answered by cheers from those of Howden and Wyvill. The blues formed by no means the majority in the hall, but their attempts to prevent Mr. Dundas from being heard, and the attempts of the orange to out voice the opposing cries of the blues, produced such a tremendous uproar as to render the efforts of any one individual to gain a hearing quite hopeless. Mr. Dundas perceiving this, did not continue his address, but thanking those who were near him for their support, he bowed and retired.

Mr. Wyvill then came in front, and was loudly cheered by his friends; but his attempts to be heard were ineffectual, from a similar opposition by the blues.

During this uproar Lord Howden again presented himself, with a view, we suppose, of prevailing on his friends to listen to the other candidates; but if possible, the confusion became "worse confounded" on his appearance. His Lordship attempted to speak, but without effect, and in a few moments retired. The attempts at a hearing by Mr. Chaloner were equally abortive.

The tumult which then ensued in the hall was almost beyond description. Some ideas may, however, be formed of it, when we say that the most discordant bawlings at a Westminster election were music when compared with this. The anger of both parties seemed at its height, and we have no doubt that from words it would have come to blows, and serious ones too, if the pressure of the crowd had not been too great to admit of fair fighting-room; as it was, there were a few thumps exchanged, but they were only a few. It being known that the candidates intended to address their friends from the windows of their hotels, the hall was emptied much sooner than it otherwise would have been.

THIRD DAY'S POLL, FRIDAY, MARCH 10.

Mr. Dundas - - -	1259	Lord Howden - - -	929
Mr. Wyvill - - -	1206		

As soon as the numbers were announced, which was amidst loud cheers.

Mr. Dundas came forward, and was warmly applauded. He thanked the freemen for their strenuous exertions on his behalf—exertions which had placed him in a situation on the poll unparalleled on the third day of a contest in York. He hoped, however, that the proud situations in which he and his hon. friend stood would not induce the freemen to relax their exertions, but that they would continue them to the end, which could not now be [illegible]stant. At the same time he hoped conduct would be marked with the [illegible]e good feeling and good humour with which [illegible]ey [illegible]rceived the candidates acted towards [illegible]he hoped they would hear what [illegible]to say, and suffer the electors of each [illegible] to come quietly to give their votes. [illegible] thanked them for their kindness, and [illegible] them all assembled early to-mor-

[illegible]ill next presented himself, and was [illegible]h loud cheers. It was, he said, [illegible]sio[illegible] express his feelings at the conduct [illegible] brother freemen towards him in placing [illegible]o proudly high on the poll. He looked [illegible]this not as a personal triumph to himself, [illegible]e triumph of liberty, and a guarantee [illegible]dependence of York, and, in such a [illegible]ess wa[illegible]mph indeed. [illegible] ultimate success, [illegible] would not in luce [illegible]f his friends to relax their exertions. [illegible]use.)

Lord Howden next came forward, and was loudly cheered by his friends, but there was considerable disaprobation manifested on the other side, which for some moments hindered his lordship from proceeding. When silence was restored he said, that he was more anxious to get from the hall than any of those who heard him: and if it were not custom to say something on those occasions, he would not trouble them at all. He now begged sincerely to thank them for the support he had that day received It might be safer, perhaps, if expressions of triumph were restrained, as nobody could yet say how the present contest would end. It had been pleasantly said the other day, by some gentlemen on the other side, that applications and missions had been sent to all points of the compass in search of votes in his favour: but those missions were pleasant journies compared to the expeditions which were despatched for votes on the other side. Only that so many of these were to the south, he would call them polar expeditions; but he might add, that they would prove eventually as unsuccessful as the expeditions to the Pole had hitherto been. He was now fully determined to take the sense of the city of York upon this important questions—it was whether they would have the blue or the orange principles? The principles of the blue were to support religion and order, and to repress licentiousness in whatever shape it appeared. It was unnecessary for him again to repeat (for he really did not wish to say a word which might give offence to any individual in the county) the reasons which had induced him to enter into the present contest. All he should observe was, that, if they suffered the orange to triumph on this occasion, they would turn their once independent city into a family borough. (Applause and disapprobation.)

On leaving the hall, the candidates proceeded to their several hotels, from the windows of which they addressed the crowds assembled in front.

Lord Howden, from the Black Swan, again thanked his friends for their support, and expressed himself confident of success if the promises which had been made to him were fulfilled. If those who promised kept their words, he could calculate upon bringing nearly 700 additional plumpers to the poll. His lordship was

followed by Mr. Hall Plumer, Mr. Cattley, and another gentleman, who severally harangued the multitude in his behalf.

The crowd then withdrew to Etridge's hotel, from a window of which

Mr. Wyvill addressed them. He said that in the flags and placards of their opponents they saw a great deal about king and constitution, but not a word was said about the people until to-day or yesterday, when they had a banner marked "The freedom of the people. But what kind of freedom was it? It was that freedom by which an Englishman's castle (his house) might be broken into at dead of night, under Pretence of searching for arms. It was that freedom by which they were not allowed to assemble to speak of and discuss their grievances, as had ever been the privilege of the people, according to the constitution. This was the kind of freedom which the blues allowed. He trusted, however that the freemen would now see the necessity of sending into Parliament only such men as would constantly oppose all such violent inroads upon their rights and liberties. (Applause.)

The speech of Mr. Wyvill was followed by addresses from Mr. Flower (of the Whig-club in London), the Hon. Mr. Petre, Col. Cooke, Mr. Chaloner, and Sir William Strickland.

In the course of his address Col. Cooke advised the people to continue in perfect good humour with all parties, to hear what each had to say, and to listen fairly to both sides of the question. He then read an extract from the *Courier* of Friday, the 3d of March, which was, instance, that as at the present moment a number of the Radicals were expected to arrive in York, military movements were made towards that city; and it was added, writer understood that several pieces were placed on the walls round the city better protection. He [Colonel C. would be very glad to learn, from any heard him, whether they had seen cannon, and where they were placed. ing of this extract excited great among the persons assembled—and, without cause, for it was the first they had received of the state of siege they had been placed by the writer graph in question. The people here fectly satisfied that there are in no the Radicals, or their walls. It must be a consolation to the timorous Loyalist in question know, that York is at this moment perfect free from all tumult, save that noise and bustle always inseperable from a contested election. Indeed it is a matter worthy of remark, when the zeal of all parties for their several favourites is taken into consideration, that so much good humour should exist as generally prevails amongst them.

In consequence of the declaration of Lord Howden's friends, that they will poll the last man, it is thought the election will not close before Monday afternoon.

[*The Times*,—*March* 13.

MARQUIS OF WORCESTER.

In an observation on an article respecting the promotion of the Marquis of Worcester to a Majority, *The Courier* says—

"That upon inquiry we should have found, that instead of never having seen a shot fired but at 'pheasants or partridges; this young Nobleman had served in many of the Peninsular battles under the Duke of Wellington. That he held the situation of Aid-de-Camp to his Grace; and *as such*, brought home the dispatches announcing one of the splendid victories which have raised that great Commander to his well-deserved and distinguished pre-eminence.

"He would have found, that all the Officers who have been bearers of such dispatches from his Grace, have attained Brevet rank, whence they became eligible to that promotion; and that in acceding to the urgent recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, that the Marquess should now have the promotion, for which his rank at the time did not give him a claim, nothing more has been done than to place that Officer on a footing with others, who have served about his Grace in the same capacity."

This is the vindication of the step, which the Commander in Chief has been prevailed on to give to the Noble Lord. We have real respect for the Noble Lo[illegible]d wish him every fair and just hon[illegible] we know that his promotion ha[illegible] offence to the service, if [illegible]dge from the numerous appe[illegible]ve been made to us to notice the [illegible]edented affair.

FOR[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Th[illegible] Duchess de Berri continues as favo[illegible] expected. Her pregnancy will sho[illegible]oticed.—*Gazette de France.*

T[illegible] have continued to rise ever sinc[illegible]e de Richelieu to the chief direc[illegible]

The [illegible] which w[illegible] the South[illegible]nfer that [illegible] be spared may reaso[illegible]his proposed visit.

A lett[illegible] Nancy states, that it ha[illegible]n pro- ved, h[illegible]n taken before the Judge of the Pr[illegible]l of that town, that on Monday [illegible]on of the Duke de Berri was [illegible]ough it only took place in Paris [illegible]out 11 o'clock. The distance from P[illegible] leagues.—*Quotidienne.*

[illegible]MON COUNCIL.

Monda[illegible]mmon Council was held for the spe[illegible]ceiving his Majesty's answer to the [illegible]the Court, to know at what time ha[illegible]y would be pleased to receive the address of [illegible]olence and congratulation.

REFUSA[illegible] ALLOW SHERIFF PARKINS TO SIT IN THE COURT.

[illegible]ourt was made. Mr. Sheriff Parkins [illegible]standing in the body of the Court, a- [illegible]embers.

[illegible] Williams said, he had learned that the [illegible]munication of a very delicate nature [illegible]ourt, which might render it necessary [illegible]he presence of strangers, until the [illegible]tain whether they could with pro- [illegible]dm[illegible]d. He therefore felt justified in [illegible] strangers should no longer remain in

[illegible] Brown said, there existed no necessity for [illegible]ding strangers. The business before the [illegible]ith great propriety be stated to the public.

[illegible]Williams insisted upon the prop[illegible]of carrying [illegible]uggestion into effect; the q[illegible] was ex- [illegible]icate.

[illegible] Waithman said, it certainly [illegible]as at the [illegible]ourt to admit or refuse admittance to [illegible]tter never was done except upon [illegible]ounds.

[illegible] Parkins had, upon hearing [illegible]com- [illegible]nt of this conversation, withdrawn [illegible]position to exclude strangers [illegible] the [illegible]g failed, without a division [illegible] [illegible]tting the question.

[illegible]tten [illegible], and m[illegible]d, but in so low a tone [illegible]to [illegible] scarcely audible below the bar, [illegible] Parkins permitted to have the [illegible]ge of [illegible]ting upon the bench with the Aldermen [illegible]at Court. Mr. Patten stated, that the worthy Sheriff had an important communication to make, in conjunction with his worthy colleague, from his Majesty; and that it was consistent with the dignity of the Court to extend the privilege to him.

A murmur of dissatisfaction here very generally prevailed.

Mr. Hurcomb seconded the motion for the Sheriff's admission. (There were loud cries of "No, no.")

The Lord Mayor stated, that the Court had been specially summoned for the purpose of receiving the communication from the Throne. He trusted that any other question would not, upon such an occasion, be agitated. Mr. Sheriff Rothwell had waited upon his Majesty.

Mr. Savage—Was not Mr. Sheriff Parkins with his brother Sheriff? (There was a loud cry of "Yes" in the Court.)

The Lord Mayor continued.—Mr. Sheriff Rothwell had stated to him, that he had waited upon his Majesty, who was graciously pleased to say that he would receive the Address of the Court of Common Council at four o'clock that day. His Majesty was also graciously pleased to say, that he much regretted his inability to receive it sooner, and requested that a deputation consisting of a small number, should be appointed to be the bearers of the Address.

Mr. Brown wished to know why the motion for the introduction of Mr. Sheriff Parkins should be delayed so long. He saw no reason why the communication should not be made at the bar. It was true the Sheriffs had in no case, for the last twenty years, been refused the privilege of sitting on the bench in that court. The courtesy was in all cases granted; but where could be pointed out the precedent of a Sheriff who had conducted himself as Sheriff Parkins had? (Loud cries of "Hear!" And who ever had heard of the admission of a man who had been complained against by the Chief Magistrate, and whose case had not yet been decided upon. It was inconsistent with the dignity of the Court to support such a motion.

Some debate, relative to the order of their proceedings, ensued between several members of the Court; in the course of which it was justly observed, that "the question was agitated from party motives. The previous question was finaly put, and carried by a show of hands with a considerable majority.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE THRONE.

Mr. Oldham then moved, that the Sheriffs should be requested to attend at the table of the Court, to make the communication from his Majesty to the Court. Carried in the affirmative, with a very few dissentients.

Mr. Sheriff Rothwell then left the Court, and soon after returned, accompanied by Mr. Sheriff Parkins.

Mr. Sheriff Rothwell stated, that in compliance with the directions of the Court, he had waited upon his Majesty with the Address of that Court, and his Majesty was graciously pleased to appoint four o'clock as the hour at which he would receive the address. His Majesty appeared much indisposed, and expressed his regret at not having been able to receive the Address before that time. His Majesty expressed his wish to receive the Address at the hands of a deputation consisting of a small number. This statement was read from a paper.

Mr. Sheriff Parkins said, that he, in his official capacity, thought it necessary to state, that he had never till he came into that Court, seen the paper just read. He had to declare, in opposition to it, that his Majesty did not appear to him to be in a bad state of health; and he begged leave to state, that when Mr. Sheriff Rothwell expressed his wish to know when it would be convenient for his Majesty to receive the Address, he (Mr. Sheriff Parkins) did not hear one word about a small deputation. His Majesty merely said, that he would receive the Address that day by deputation. There was a great deal of private conversation between the Remembrancer and Mr. Sheriff Rothwell. His Majesty looked extremely well, much better than could be expected considering the reports about him, and he (Mr. Sheriff Parkins) hoped his Majesty would live long to triumph over his enemies, if he had any, and to be a benefit to his people. Mr. Sheriff Parkins was proceeding, when several members rose and said, that as the Sheriff had made his communication he might withdraw.

Sheriff Parkins immediately withdrew.

A discussion immediately took place upon the question of going up to the Throne by a deputation.

Mr. Sheriff Rothwell stated, that he was convinced it would be exceedingly inconvenient to his Majesty to receive a large number.

Mr. Williams (of Smithfield) said, that this proceeding being the first upon the part of his Majesty towards that Court, they ought to be very careful as to the manner in which they regarded it. A little more delay, considering the state of his Majesty's health, would perhaps be more decorous.

Mr. Sheriff Rothwell said, that his Majesty would receive no other Address, with the exception of those from the Houses of Parliament, until his return from Brighton.

Mr. Oldham said, the Court might go very safely upon this deputation.

The question was then put, and a division took place, when there appeared—

For the motion . . .	54
Against it	45
Majority . . .	9

The deputation was then appointed. It consisted of a Member from each Ward, &c.

WHAT NEXT?

[illegible]ate and present King.—The Rev. Mr. Blomberg was the foster-brother of his Majesty, and brought up with him, under the protection of her late Majesty. On one occasion some foreign china, which had been presented to the late Queen, was placed out for examination. The Prince took it into his head to leap over the table on which it was placed; he did [illegible] then challenged his foster-brother to [illegible] in doing this he tripped, and the china was [illegible]oken. In this dilemma the generous Prince said [illegible] Blomberg, say it was I; they wont turn me a- [illegible] may you." The Queen scolded, but the King laughed at the matter, saying, "I dont know which was the greatest fool; you, for leaving the china where it was, or the Prince for attempting to jump over it."——Tuesday, at one o'clock his Majesty left town for Brighton. He was escorted by a guard of Light Horse.——Brighton, Feb. 29.—His Majesty arrived here this evening at 5 o'clock attended by Sir W. Knighton. His Majesty alighted from his carriage with a firmness of step indicative of unimpaired health; his demeanour was cheerful.——His Majesty has subscribed the sum of 1000*l.* toward the projected establishment for training the pauper children of the metropolis in habits of industry, by means of agricultural employment.——The amount of the subscription already collected for a monument to the late Princess Charlette, is about 13,000*l.* The work will be in a fit state for public inspection in a few months.——Before assembling the new Parliament a Royal Throne, worthy of the empire, will supersede the present state chair in the House of Lords.——The trial of Sir Francis Burdett, for writing the letter to the Electors of Westminster, on the affair at Manchester, is fixed for Thursday the 16th of March at Leicester.——The notorious General Sarrazin has figured in the pillory at Paris. He was so refractory as to be obliged to be tied hand and foot to be conveyed to the place of exposure.——After a litigation of some years, it was on Wednesday finally settle that the Joint Stock Company of the Pier at Margate should be rated to the maintenance of the poor.——The Marquis of Exeter has settled an annuity of 15*l.* per ann. on John Clare, the Northamptonshire poet. This with the previous bounty of Earl Fitzwilliam and Lord Radstock, will render him comfortable for life.——After paying all the legacies, &c. under the will of the late Signora Storace, Miss Trussler her cousin, daughter of Dr. Trussler it is said, comes into a property little short of 40,000*l.* as residuary legatee.——The match between Martin and the Bristol Cabbage was made on Tuesday evening, to fight in three weeks; 60 guineas each are deposited in Cribb's hands.—Burns is matched to fight Oliver for 300 guineas aside, on the 20th April; 5 guineas each deposited.——Sir Humphrey Davy has had great success in unrolling the manuscripts of Herculaneum and Pompeii. In a short time the contents of each roll will be known, as well as its title which is generally formed in the interior.——About 7 oclock on Sunday evening, a destructive firse broke out in the premises of Mr. Westlake, ship-builder, Rotherhithe, which spread with such rapidity that, in addition to these premises, several adjoining warehouses, five private houses, one public-house, a brig which was lying in the dock, with a great quantity of valuable property, was completely destroyed. Damage estimated 50,000*l.*——With regret we learn the death of Joseph Ritchie, Esq. at Mourzuk, in Africa, about 400 miles south of Tripoli. He was employed under the auspices of Government, to make discoveries in the interior of Africa.——Mr. Percy, who was well known for his exquisite models in miniature size, died suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, whilst finishing a portrait of Prince Leopold.——Lord Talbot has made very considerable improvements by draining the Phœnix-park, near Dublin. Whilst lately directing the work, Lord Norbury, taking his ride, came up. They entered into conversation. Lord Talbot observed, "I wonder, my Lord none of my predecessors ever thought of draining the Park."——"Oh! your Excellency," replied Lord Norbury, "they were better employed—they were draining the nation!"——The King of Sweden has, by an Edict, rigorously prohibited all [illegible]ntercourse with his dominions. A request has been [illegible] to the Foreign Ministers accredited to [illegible]y, that they should not suffer such games [illegible] their respective households.——On Monday, the 21st ult. the return of Lord Erskine to Edinburgh, his native city, after an absence of half a century, was celebrated by a public dinner in the Assembly Rooms. Nearly 300 persons were present.——On Saturday last, at a sale of medals, coins, &c. in Capron's auction, a crown piece, an half-crown, and a shilling, of the coinage of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, were sold as follows, viz; the crown piece at 4*l.* 10*s.*; the half-crown at 2*l.* 10*s.*; and the shilling at 1*l.* 16*s.* They were all fine coins, well preserved, & were purchased by an English gentleman—(*Caledonian Mercury, Feb.* 26)——M. Greffulh, a Peer of France, at whose house the Duke de Berri had been the very evening of his assassination, died on Wednesday, in consequence of the shock he experienced on hearing of that dreadful event. Madame Greffulh, his Lady, is in a very alarming state of health——At a meeting of merchants, bankers, and traders of the city of London, an address, of condolence, and subsequent congratulation was passed.——Integrity in humble life.—A gentleman wishing to give something to the poor fellow who sweeps the crossing between Gloucester-street and Gloucester's place, and stands at the corner of Mr. Montague-garden, put some money into his hand and walked off; returning the same way in about an hour, the man opened his tobacco-box, produced an half sovereign, and said, "Sir I found this among what you gave me, you had got too far for me to call to you, so I put it into my box to return it to you when I should see you again." It is worthy remark, that this poor man, who has been lame from his infancy, has a family of five or six persons to support by his scanty earnings, and that his religious principles induce him to quit his post on Sundays, the days which are considered most profitable to the street sweepers, tha the map attend church morning and evening.

The Insolvent Debtors' Act, having expired on the 22d of February, it is thought that its revival cannot be considered included in the Act passed immediately before the dissolution, for keeping alive all Acts then in force, which would expire at the end of the session. The inconvenience resulting will, however, be obviated immediately on the meeting of the new Parliament, on the 21st of April.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, 1820.

March 1—A Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the undermentioned Captains took leave of the Court, previous to departing for their respective destinations;—Captain William Adamson, of the Winchelsea, and Captain Lyde, of the Dorsetshire, for St. Helena and China.

[*The British Freeholder*,—*March* 4.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRESS.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,

Some few weeks since you inserted in your paper the melancholy case of Lieutenant Bowerman, late of the 56th regiment. This Gentleman having purchased his commission, served in various parts of the world with the highest credit. On his return to England, he was unfortunately arrested for a debt which *had been* small, but which the law expences having materially increased, he was unable to discharge. He was thrown into a prison; his wife died within its rules broken hearted, leaving two fine boys, the eldest now twelve, the youngest ten years old: he was compelled to sell his commission, and in consequence of his wife's death, and the distressed situation of himself and his sons, suffered temporary derangement, and was for three months confined in a private madhouse at Hoxton. On recovering his senses, he lingered for a short time on the small remnant of the sum obtained by the sale of his commission, till his last shilling being expended, he was (with his two sons) compelled to seek refuge in a common workhouse at Lambeth. Having known this Gentleman for upwards of 20 years, and not possessing the means (though all the inclination) to serve him, I addressed a letter to Windsor, to an amiable man who is honoured by the acquaintance of the Duke of York, and sent a Petition from Lieutenant Bowerman, stating the melancholy situation of himself and his sons. His Royal Highness dispatched a letter to the War Office with "his strong recommendation of this melancholy case for favourable consideration." On being informed of this, I lost not one moment in going to Lambeth Work-house, and in apprizing Lieut. B.

daily expecting to see his name and his sons placed on the Compassionate or other Bounty Lists. He began to revive, and to look forward to more happy days; but on calling at the War Office I was *there* informed, "That nothing whatever could be done." For some days I was enabled to keep this melancholy intelligence from [illegible] but was at last compelled to disclose it; when, after taking me by the hand and thanking me for my exertions, he bade me farewell, in a manner however, which excited my suspicion. I sent my servant to watch him, and as he approached the brink of the Thames, prevented him from throwing himself in. He then confessed it was his determination to have ended his miserable existance. From thence he was conveyed to Prince Edward's Ward, St. Thomas's Hospital, in the Borough, where he at present remains confined to his miserable bed.—If, on reading this simple statement of such exquisite distress, any individual should feel inclined to serve a fellow creature, and rescue two fine (though unfortunate) boys from a workhouse.—Mr. Window, of Craig's-Court, Charing Cross, has most kindly offered to receive subscriptions. H. D.

[We are informed, that the above facts are not all the painful ones attending this unhappy case.]

GLASGOW RADICALS.

GLASGOW, FEB. 20,

On Tuesday, when the authorities entered the house in Gallowgate, where the delegates were seized, the girl ran screaming to the room where they were, crying to them that they were 'all gone.' The men were thunderstruck, and submitted quietly. One person tore a letter to pieces, but not so effectually as to prevent its being again put together. Another letter was thrown into the fire, and was so much spoiled as to be illegible. Several atheistical work were lying on the table. The number of sentinels is increased at the garrison as well as at the gaol, and last night one of the hussars was placed at the gaol as a sentinel, in addition to the foot soldiers. The total number imprisoned on the Sheriff's warrant is 30 In addition to these three were apprehended on suspicion of making pikes, at the instance of the Magistrates.

The present object of the Radicals, as was formerly noticed, is a general *strike*, on the 1st March, of all the working classes, until they obtain "a restitution of their political rights."

We are sorry to learn, that the military have of late been a great deal insulted by the populace; and it is not in human nature that such maltreatment can be sustained much longer without retaliation.

Two troops of the 7th Hussars arrived this morning from Hamilton;-and a reinforcement of infantry is expected in the course of the forenoon.

The Yeomanry Cavalry to the eastward of Glasgow, forming part of the Airdrie troop, were ordered to Airdrie at two o'clock this morning.—(*Glasgow Chronicle.*)

Selections.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF COTEMPORARY CRITICISM.—No. V.

Edinburgh Review, No. 64.

The present Number of the *Edinburgh Review* does not rank in our estimation higher than an ordinary Number of Mr. Valpy's Pamphleteer: indeed, it is in some respects inferior; for the latter work, in general, contains an original article or two, but the Review draws its interest from other publications. Mr. Jeffery seems even reduced to melancholy shifts for materials; at least, we cannot imagine how such a paper as the disquisition concerning calculous disorders could have been admitted, had he not found himself reduced to the greatest straights of poverty.

The leading article is entitled *Parga*, and is drawn up with a degree of respectable mediocrity. The history of the Pargiots is related at some length, and the incidents are such as a more powerful pen might have rendered exceedingly impressive. How far, however, any reliance may be placed on them, we shall not examine; but when we see the hearsay statements of Mr. Hobhouse referred to as authorities, we may be permitted to pause before we admit their authenticity for, if the other sources of the critic's information be not more deserving of confidence, we should feel little hesitation in rejecting, as romantic fiction, many circumstances upon which he dwells with particular emphasis. Without questioning the decisive barbarity of Ali Pashaw's character, such as it is represented to be by the reviewer, we know that there are several travellers who think that the tendency of his rigorous government is doing much towards restoring the civilization of Greece. It no doubt, in the first instance, has the effect of thinning the population, by forcing the lawless and subaltern despots to abdicate their power, and to seek asylums in other parts of the Ottoman empire, where crimes are less liable to punishment; but it secures protection and safety to the industrious and well-disposed. It should be recollected, that the inhabitants of this stern old man's dominions have been in all ages a wild, ferocious, and turbulent, race, and that the fear with which he has tethered their audacious and predatory spirits, is the necessary preliminary to the discipline of order and civilization. With regard to the point at issue between the Pargiots and the British government, we hold no opinion. Ali Pashaw is the subject and representative of an independent government with which ours is on terms of amity; and, in fulfilling our engagements with that government, it is not very obvious that we should take cognizance of the character of its officer. Besides, it does not seem very clear that the Pargiots had any great objection to the Ottoman government, for the reviewer informs us that many of them emigrated to Smyrna. No doubt, Caraman Oglu, who governs the district adjacent to that city, is a milder despot than Ali Pashaw, for his country is less barbarous, but still he is but an Ottoman governor. The reviewer, however, takes no notice of this; nor can we divine his motive for speaking so respectfully of the rebellious predilection of Ottoman [illegible] for the Russians, and so disguising that [illegible] principled act of Russian policy by which the Seven Islands were abandoned to Napoleon as to make it appear that Great Britain was a party to the transaction. "So early as 1802, (says the reviewer,) the Porte admitted Great Britain as a guarantee of their independence; and, after the peace of Tilsit, they were all turned into French colonies, with the assent of Russia." This assent was one of the grossest breaches of public trust ever committed by any government. But we have exceeded our limits by thus taking a part in the controversy. We have, however, said enough to apprise the reviewer, that there is a rod in pickle, in reference to this subject. The literary advocates of Russia should take care how they meddle with politics in this country.

The second article bears the title of *State of the Country*; but we really know not what to make of it. The whole subject may be summed up in one sentence:—taxes so grievous that they can no longer be paid; trade so impaired in its gains, that it can no longer support those engaged in its various branches, and a strong persuasion that the one cannot be lightened, nor the other improved, but by increasing the popular check on the measures of Administration. Of the various complaints which originate with those most affected by these several causes, some breathe the tone of despair, others of guilt; a few inculcate passive starvation, and some cry out for what are called strong measures, *alias* military law; while Ministers, strangely blinded to the danger such a state of things necessarily induces, take no steps to remedy the evil.

The third article is dictated by a benevolent spirit in favour of "the poor little chimney-sweeps." A distinguished foreigner once remarked in our hearing, that there was certainly more comfort in England *for the rich* than in any other country in Europe; but there was a class of persons among us, who evidently suffered more misery than any other class of persons in Europe, and he referred to the chimney-sweeps as an instance. This was before any legislative *talk* was delivered on the subject; and it is a disgrace to the national character that the evil is permitted. Better surely it is, that every house-owner in the kingdom should be obliged to fit his chimneys for the use of the sweeping-machine, than that one poor child should be [illegible] asted to death! The Edinburgh Review has plainly lost its original spirit, for it [illegible] the expediency of still tolerating this iniquity. But the extracts from the [illegible] the subject, will, nevertheless, do [illegible]

We are always excessively enti[illegible]ed when we fall in with an Edinburgh auth[illegible]ting of the fine arts. The fourth article is *on* [illegible] *History of Painting in Italy*; and, so far [illegible] literary record is concerned, we have no [illegible]bject, except in the critics still ad[illegible] old nonsense about the revival of th[illegible] in speaking of Cimabue, they [illegible] people, in his time, were able [illegible] merits [illegible] Undoub[illegible] gushing charac[illegible]s presumption, ea[illegible]cially upon the fine a[illegible]; this is evident, f[illegible]il last year, we b[illegible] the Edinburgh public never saw a goo[illegible] and the few good works of art in t[illegible] only lately been imported. Yet [illegible] out so manfully on painting an[illegible] the fraternity of the Parliamen[illegible]

The fifth article is a very e[illegible]e *Comparative Skill and Indust*[illegible] *England*, in which the writer [illegible] vast superiority of the latter c[illegible]re however surprised that he has o[illegible] the miracles of our daily press, to [illegible]g in France nor any where else can be comp[illegible], especially in what respects the reporting [illegible] Parliamentary debates and the proceedi[illegible] of public meetings

In the sixth article we find some s[illegible] marks; but we are strongly disposed to a[illegible] it the old proverb, *it is a foul bird tha*[illegible] *its own nest.* We should think the p[illegible] the pen of an aristocratic Whig, o[illegible] who are so far Tories as to think th[illegible] ments may be made by adhering to old [illegible] and obsolete maxims. The "wisdom of o[illegible] cestors," is one of those phrases that we desire [illegible] out of the popular vocabulary. [illegible] is their *foolis*[illegible] that is the cause of all [illegible] present suffe[illegible]—sufferings which they h[illegible] so entailed [illegible] us, that we must transmi[illegible] to our post[illegible]. Nothing has furnish[illegible] continental malcontents with so str[illegible] for their [illegible]e of England, as the [illegible] bickering [illegible]tain honest but weak [illegible] to whom [illegible]olly of our ancestors have [illegible] [illegible]islative reviling.

The eighth article is *on Calculous Diso*[illegible] It should have been [illegible]t to so[illegible] me journal. it is out of p[illegible] in th[illegible] Review; and, if not ad[illegible]ted on ac[illegible] lack of matter, it must have been introduce[illegible] by some egregious negligence or blunder of the printer.

The ninth is about *Dr. Clarke, the Blowpipe, and Volcanoes*, and is not altogether void of merit, particularly in an agreeable extract, containing the doctor's description of a visit to the fountain-head of a stream of lava during an eruption of Vesuvius.

The tenth article is from the pen of a lawyer; and is quite satisfactory as to the policy and necessity of a Parliamentary enquiry into the Manchester masacre. There is some consolation in knowing, that, with whatever degree of success the investigation of that great public crime may be stifled, and the punishment of the delinquents prevented, neither any Parliamentary nor any Ministerial manœuvring can prevent the infamy which history will, in the annals of the kingdom, attach to all who either shared, abetted, or applauded, the deed.

Mr. Owen's plan forms the subject of the eleventh paper. There is much moderation, both of temper and ability, in the manner in which the reviewer has treated the subject; and, upon the whole, we approve of what he says: but, as the subject has been discussed over and over again in the daily papers, it argues great ignorance in the reviewers, to take, up so much of their work in restating what has been so often said, and better said, before.

The twelth article is writen for the purpose of recommending the appointment of county commissioners to take care of the public roads. The subject is important; but the Edinburgh Review is a strange place to find a thing of this kind. The reviewer tells us gravely, that the Scottish and Irish roads are better made than the English: this may be true, but they are also much rougher.

The thirteenth, and last article, is *on the Education Establishments at Hofwyl.* The endeavours of some of the gentlemen connected with the Edinburgh Review, relative to the education of the poor, are well known, and highly meritorious. But they should be told, that they may harp so long on the subject, as to defeat their own purpose. There is a great lack of discretion in this eternal blazon; and it lessens the confidence which the public might otherwise have in the wisdom and talents of those who have so laudably struggled to promote the universal education of the people. The only difference between the gentleman and the pauper arises from education; and those senators with small heads and little hats, who think there is danger in improving the morality of mankind by enlightening the understanding may rest assured that they have themselves been but imperfectly educated: and no opportunity should be lost of making them feel their inferiority.

POLITICAL HERMIT.—NO. I.

An extract from one of the many Sermons which the late national grief has produced, and which was preached at Harrow, by the Rev. Mr. Cunningham.

"The late reign appears to me distinguished by a progress truly astonishing in the moral feelings and energies of all classes of the people.

"Look, in the first place, into the circumstances [illegible] *highsr orders.*—If it must be admitted that a [illegible] of dissipation prevails to a considerable extent [illegible] them, still no period is to be named in the annal[illegible] of our country, in which so large a proportion of [illegible] just influence of rank and authority has been cast [illegible] the scales of religion and morals. It is peculiar [illegible] the latter years of the reign of our lamented Sovereign, that the Nobility of the country have ceased to stand aloof from the humble labourers in the field of benevolence or reformation, and have descended to share their useful and honourable toils. There are few men of rank whose names and influence have not been cordially lent to one or other of those institutions whose object it is to disseminate works of piety over the whole land, Nor let the importance of this co-operation of the Great, in works of such a nature—be unde[illegible] a small thing that the star of nobili[illegible] on the boxom of these institutions; [illegible] first rank should set to their seal that [illegible] is true—that the formularies of our church [illegible]—th[illegible]eligion is as essential to the high [illegible]oliness is, after all, the true dig[illegible] is to be sought, even by Princes [illegible] the foot of the Cross—that nothing is [illegible]d calls little, and nothing low which [illegible]bles as well as sanctifies our nature; [illegible]urage in life, and calmness in death, [illegible]is world, and a title and qualifi[illegible]r and better?

"*Parliament.*—I am no champion of [illegible]upt either in the construction or [illegible] chambers in which the councils [illegible]are held, and its concerns adminis[illegible] this must be allowed, that it is easy [illegible]nd general censure to traduce the noblest [illegible] and the most honourable men; and [illegible]e sources of much of the obloquy cast [illegible] Parliaments. I challenge any impugner [illegible]c men to find in the annals of our [illegible] which have [illegible] for the moral [illegible] of the community, [illegible] the last twenty years. I challenge him [illegible] in all the long succession of years from [illegible]n which our Coustitution emerged from [illegible] woods of Germany, to the latter years of the [illegible]st centu[illegible], any period in which as many Parliamentary committees sat for the promotion of religious and benevolent objects. It is the Members of the few last Parliaments that have stamped the blot of everlasting infamy on the slave trade—have lessened the sufferings of the prisoner—mitigated the severities of our criminal law—let new light into the dungeon of the maniac—deliberated, most anxiously and painfully deliberated, on the state and interests of the poor—created benefit societies and savings' banks, and a new system of education, and new funds for the erection of the edifices of religion. But if this be true, let it be also remembered, that Parliament is, as it were, the pulse of the country; and that by this, therefore, its moral state may be estimated with the greatest precision.

"Next, direct your attention to the *middle classes* of society. The existence of a large body of individuals, occupying a central point between the extreme ranks of society, is one of the valuable peculiarities in our national condition. And the moral state of the country is in a great degree determined by the condition of this particular body. But it may be confidently affirmed, that at no period did this class comprehend as large a number of devout, intelligent, and benevolent men, as at the present moment. It is by this class of individuals that our churches are filled, that our charitable institutions are chiefly managed, that those funds are mainly sustained. There is also this new feature in the moral state of the nation; formerly, if some wise or benevolent individual projected a scheme for religious or moral condition of society, it perished, with its projector, for want of some atmosphere in the nation at large suited to its development, *Now*, the inventor of any such scheme finds his agents and abetors every where; ample funds at his disposal; and the public mind almost anticipating his most sanguine desires. The recent reform in Newgate and other prisons, if it owe much to the distinguished individuals who projected it, stands also deeply indebted to general sympathy, to a concurrent feeling in the great mass of the people, to that eager spirit of philanthrophy which characterises the improved period in which we live. No fact can more decisively mark the progress of national character.

"Nor have the *poor* of our country fallen behind in the race of general improvement.—I am not speaking as though crime were extinct, or as though a real and deep feeling of religion generally prevailed. But our schools and our places of worship are more crowded; and the haunts of profligacy are less frequented. And if the pressure of the last few years, by throwing a large number of individuals out of employment, has increased for a time the number of petty offences—if the devilish arts of popular demagogues have succeeded in seducing a few from the banner of sound religion and loyalty—yet the number of ferocious crimes has

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considerably diminis[illegible]n has assumed a less hideous form; and the gr[illegible] of the community has never, perhaps, been [illegible]rongly impregnated with a spirit of genuine religi[illegible]e present moment.

"Let us not fail, [illegible]rethen, to plant ourselves in the fro[illegible]battle. The ark of the Lord is in our [illegible]ner of the Cross waves over us. We a[illegible] the altar of our religion to a conflict with t[illegible]the flesh, and the devil. Let us labour, in the s[illegible]h of our God, to transmit to our children a he[illegible] unimpaired by sloth, or indifference, or selfish[illegible]country such as our deceased Monarch would, h[illegible]elighted to see it —of pure religion, of unspotte[illegible]esty, of unwearied benevolence, approved of God[illegible]he joy and praise of all the earth.

"A second and m[illegible]uty of the present crisis is, *that of*[illegible]*ionate homage to that Sovereign who ha*[illegible]*throne of his father.* The King neve[illegible], loyalty must never die. Sure[illegible] enforced in more emphatical[illegible] of Sacred Writ; and he[illegible] fails to catch there decree in that Holy Volume, n[illegible]al, and invincible a spirit of generous, and c[illegible]est, and honour of devotion, to the person an[illegible]t. Paul, and all his Sovereign. There Da[illegible]st, learned the the first and best followe[illegible]ission even to lesson of dutif[illegible]and I cherish despots. And [illegible]tionate homage to the feeling of[illegible]rch whose the soul of such a [illegible]o many public administrat[illegible] to the trophies, and [illegible]im! May country. May the God[illegible]! May he the spirit of the Lord guide[illegible] Solomon! offer the prayer and receiv[illegible]he heart of May he bow the heart of [illegible]ections of his one man! May he be enth[illegible]defence, a sword in country! May he find, fo[illegible]shield in every man's right hand, a[illegible]rn be plucked from his every man's bosom! May every needless [illegible]into the grave, may it earthly crown! When he [illegible]ays and riches, and be 'in a good old[illegible]he presence of the hol[illegible]a crown of 'pure King[illegible] gold[illegible]

[illegible]SHED IN

[illegible] th[illegible]e John Lewis Burc[illegible]interesting informati-on [illegible]hitherto been compa-[illegible]. Many parts of Upper [illegible]d even as far as Djidda in [illegible]ed by this indefatigable [illegible]r. After suffering many [illegible]d want of water, in passing [illegible]ted with the simoon. (the ho[illegible]rived at Berber and [illegible]he has given [illegible]account.

[illegible] *Life and Scene-*[illegible]mp tonshire peasant, [illegible]d published by a gen-tleman [illegible] world, [illegible] benefit o[illegible]

That he is not [illegible]out the elements that constitute a poet, the following quotation will sufficiently evince:

EVENING.

Now glaring day-light's usher'd to a close,
And nursing eve her soothing care renews,
To welcome weary labour to repose,
And cherish nature with reviving dews;
Hail, cooling sweets, that breathe so sweetly here;
Hail, lovely eve, whose hours so lovely prove,
Thy silent calm, to solitude so dear;
And oh, this darkness, dearer still to love.
Now the fond lover seeks thy silent plains,
And with his charmer in fond dalliance strays,
Vowing his love, and telling jealous pains,
Which doubtful fancies in their absence raise,
Ah! tho' such pleasures centre not in me,
I love to wander and converse with thee.

NOVELS.

Country Neighbours, and the Shipwreck; by Miss Burney. 3 vols. 24s.

Hedin, or the Spectre of the Tomb, a tale; by the Hon. William Herbert. 8vo.

Glenfergus. 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

English Stories; by J. Hack. 12mo. 7s.

Earl Asric; or the Legend of Rosamond, a Romance: by Mrs. Isaacs. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. 4s.

The Mystery; or, Forty Years Ago. 3vols. 12mo, 1l. 1s.

Domestic Scenes. 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

The Orphan Girl, with copper-plates; by Mary Robson. 12mo. 2s.

Geraldine, or Modes of Faith and Practice. 3vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

An experiment was lately made in Paris, in presence of a committee named by the Minister at War. A marmite was placed on a carriage, in which was put 500 quarts of water, 300 lb. of beef, with vegetables in propertion. The fire was lighted at 9 A. M.: it was then drawn about Paris, and at half-past two the meat and soup was ready. There was no loss from evaporation: 52lb. of *bois blanc* only was employed, and there was enough left to have made it boil two hours longer. Now 96lb. of coal would have been sufficient. These marmites, pots, or kettles, may be shaken about without injury; so that cooking may be effected on-board ship in any weather.

Politico Grammatic Queries.—Venator teneræ conjugis immemor!—Hor. Carm. Ode 1, *Lib.* 1.—Why is HUNT like a *Noun?* Because he is *declined* by all parties.—Why is HUNT like a *Participle?* Because he is HUNT-*ed* from all parties.—Why is HUNT like an *Adjective?* Because he can't stand alone.—Why is HUNT like a *Verb?* Because he is *conjugated* actively and passively; has always been *irregular*, and now is *neuter*.—Why is HUNT like a *Preposition?* Because he has no power without followers.—Why is HUNT like a *Pronoun?* Because he always begins in the first person, and the [illegible]tive is wanting.—Why is HUNT [illegible] a [illegible]on? Because he *couples* that are *disjoined*, Vide *Verb*. Why is H[illegible]NT like an *Adverb?* Because, let him begin as he will, he always ends in *ly*.—Why is HUNT like an *Interjection?* Because now he is O! (a cypher.) NOTHING.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	20	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon	00	3	00
In Bond,				
BEER, Hodgson's,	per hhd.	150	0	0
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	50	0	00
Malabar White,	Bombay Candy.	45	0	00
Red,		55	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	20	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	30	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 22 mds.	60	0	00
Stick, Europe	Ditto Ditto	90	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per S. md. of 42 seers	26	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.	28	0	00
" 5 to 8,	" "			
CANVAS, Bengal,		11	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
CARDA[illegible]Mala-bar Europe	per Surat mad. of 42 seers	65	0	00
C[illegible]A, China,	per pound	00	2	50
Sumatra,		none		
Buds,				
Malabar,				
C[illegible]VES, Eastern,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	65	0	00
Bourbon,	no demand	62	0	00
COCH[illegible]EAL, good,	per pound.	14	2	00
COF[illegible] Mocha,	per Surat md.	20	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
		none		
		16	0	80
COIR, Amendiva,		70	0	00
Laccadavie,	Cd. of 21 Md,	55	0	00
Ceylon,		32	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Cwt.	65	0	00
Plate,	" "	64	0	00
Bolts,	" "	68	0	00
Japan,	" "	66	0	00
Persian,	per Surat mound	21	0	00
COPRAH,	Bombay candy 22 mds.	38	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3	0	00
Brazil,	" "	2	0	00
CORDAGE,	" per cwt.	30	0	00
Patent,	" "	32	0	00
COTTON. Ahmood,	per Surat Cd. of 21 Maunds or 7 Cwt. nominal none	250	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		270	0	00
Bownaghur,		00	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Limree Wudwan,		000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Kutch,		000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Mangrole & Pore	none	000	0	00
Rajapore.		230	0	00
CUREAT,	per Surat maund	7	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per S. Cy. of 22 mds.	25	0	00
Ditto boiled		32	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,				
1st sort,	Surat maund	65	0	00
2d ditto,	"	50	0	00
3d ditto,	"	40	0	00
GALL NUTS, E. M.	per Surat maund	30	0	00
GHEE, Caranchy,	per Bombay maund	10	0	00
GINGER, Bengal,	per Surat Cy. of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	40	0	00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	25	2	00
Bownagur, & Goga.	" "	26	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	12	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	120	0	00
Gamboge,	lb.	1	0	00
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,	Surat Candy	114	0	00
Myrrh,	per Surat maund	15	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	" per lb.	2	0	00
GUNNEE, Patte,	per 100	11	0	00
Ditto Bags,		12	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	60	0	00
Ghauty,	per Ditto	55	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	50	0	00
HINGRA, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers	11	0	00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market,	per S. md.	80	0	00
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	57	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	57	0	00
English Square,	" "	40	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	40	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	" "	41	0	00
Nails 2 *a* 3 Inch, 4 *a* 10,	" per cwt			
Hoops,	" per cwt.	9	0	00
Kentledge,	" per cwt.	3	2	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. " per cwt.	10	0	00
Sheet	" "	20	0	00
Red,	" "	14	0	00
White	" "	14	0	00
China,	" "	13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	per Gallon	7	0	00
MACE, good,	per pound	2	3	00
MUHJEET	Surat md.			
Mocha,	"	7	0	00
Bussorah,	"	6	0	00
NAILS, Copper,	per cwt.	[illegible]	0	00
Ditto Brass	Ditto			
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2	0	
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	3	2	
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	5	1	0
PADDY,	per Moora 25 to	35	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	" per lb.	0	1	00
Black	" "	0	1	40
Green	" "	1	0	00
Yellow	" "	00	0	80
Red	" "	00	0	80
Blue	" "	00	2	88
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	140	0	00
Bhatcole,		142	0	00
Eastern,	"	140	0	00
PEEPUR,	per S. maund	6	0	00
Mool,	per ditto	6	1	00
PITCH,	" per barrel	15	0	00
PROVISIONS Irish,	per Tierce	80	0	00
Bengal		70	0	00
PUTCHOCK,	Surat maund	13	2	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	32	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Egg	8	0	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	7	0	00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	5	2	00
Ditto Cargo,		5	0	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	30	0	00
Mocha,		25	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SAL AMONIAC,	Surat maund	21	0	00
SALT,	per rash of 40 tons	120	0	00
Rock,	per Surat maund			
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	135	0	00
SHELL, M. Pearl	Cwt.	13	0	00
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	16	0	00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort	15 seers to a B'bay md.	15	0	00
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	14	0	00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	13	0	00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort		12	0	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	" per gallon	3	0	00
Hollands	per ditto	2	2	00
In Cases,	none			
Bengal Rum, in bond,	per Gallon	1	2	00
STEEL, in Tubs,	" per cwt.	10	2	00
Bundle,	" "	11	0	00
STICK, Lac, Bengal,	per Surat maund.	6	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	25	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	22	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. 41½ seers	none		
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	5	2	50
Ditto 2 sort,		5	1	00
Ditto 3 sort,		4	0	00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43½ seers	10	0	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	8	1	00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	7	2	00
Ditto 3 sort,		7	0	00
TAR, Stockholm	per " Barrel	30	0	00
TERRA Japonica,	per Bom. Cy.	40	0	00
Ghantee,	"	80	0	00
Pegue,	" Surat Candy	none.	00	
TIN PLATES.	" per " box	20	0	00
in large slab,	per S. md. 40 seers	12	0	00
TINCALL,				
Borax,	Surat maund.	13	0	00
TURPENTINE,	" per " barrel			
Spirits,	" per " gallon	4	2	00
TURMERIC, Bengal. none	per Surat Candy	32	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	10	2	00
VERDIGREASE,	per Surat maund	28	0	00
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	1	00
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	19	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Bombay maund	16	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	" per " dozen	40	0	00
Port,	" "	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	" per " pipe	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	per Cd. of 8 Parah	35	0	00
Ditto Red,		34	0	00
Hansia, White,		38	0	00
Rajapoor,		32	0	00
Bengal	per Bag	6	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	222	2	00
German Crowns,	per 100	215	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	498	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	480	0	00
Freight to England, Loose Freight	None.			
To China,	None.			
To Bengal,	None.			

Of Canvass, Cordage, Tar, and some other articles the Retail prices are inserted, as Whole sales of these commodities occur but seldom.

BOMBAY MONTHLY GENERAL SALES.

MAY, 1820.

		Bombay, Rs. cent.
METALS, Manufactured Copper		
Sheathing, 30 oz.	per cwt.	72 0 0
Thick, 30 oz.	per ditto,	68 0 0
Bolts,	per ditto,	66 25 0
BATTERY AND BRASS COPPER		
Battery	per ditto,	63 76,420
Brass,	per ditto,	65 58,334
Lead in Pigs,	per ditto,	10 43,701
WOOLLENS, Superfine Medly,		
Blue,	per yard,	11 81,054
SUPERFINE, Emerald Green,	per ditto,	6 64,014
ORDINARY, French Green,	per ditto,	2 75
NARROW PURPETS, ORDINARY		
Emerald Green,	per piece,	15 1375

Bengal Herkaru.